

What experience have our authorities in what I now learn requires the practice of study of a life—viz., the mining? Can it be that tin mining, in their opinion, and only digging holes in our pockets, is the only way to get rich? Is it not a fact that our meetings held late at night; and why, in addition to a name, has a company not also a settled and separate local habitation?

Why are no agent's reports shown to the meetings?

Why are we not favoured, at our general meetings, with a single voucher for payments? And when (oh, for that "good day coming") all our liabilities are cleared up, what will be the result?

ner in which he had conducted the business, and the explicit information afforded to the meeting.

Mr. HESLINGTON seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the compliment, said the secretary had supplied him with every information; and if there was any merit, it was due to him.

The proceedings, which were conducted throughout with the greatest unanimity, then terminated.

CASTLE DINAS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at Ballard House, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, 7th inst., Mr. F. M. BALL in the chair.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting, submitted the subjoined statement of accounts for four months, ending with January costs:—

Balance last account	£79 13 7
Mine cost from October to January	316 12 0
Deposit on order machine	125 0 0
Bill accepted by Committee in payment of two of Berdan's machines	1125 0 0
Balance of interest account	9 3 1
Cash paid engineer for expenses at the mine	10 0 0 = £1665 10 8
Cash made 23d August	409 12 0
Leaving balance against adventurers	£1255 18 8

The following is the report of the committee:—

The committee have to report, that since the last quarterly general meeting some improvement in the tin ground at Castle Dinas has been noticed by the agents on the mine; also, that every attention has been given to clearing the levels, and raising material for being operated upon by Berdan's patent crushing and amalgamating machines, now on their way to the mine, and for the reception and fixing of which the preparations are now nearly completed. Some delay has occurred in delivering the machines ordered, pursuant to the resolution of the general meeting, held 2d Dec. last; and it has been necessary for the committee, in carrying out the instructions of the general meeting, to give the acceptance to Mr. Berdan's agents for the amount of balance outstanding upon the contract—viz., 1125*l.* It is not, however, probable that the machines can be set in full working order to yield sufficient returns for meeting payment of the committee's acceptance before it will become due; it therefore becomes necessary at this meeting to make a sufficient call for that purpose. The machines have been forwarded to Bristol, ready for shipment to Cornwall, and will in course of the present week be delivered at Hayle, and from thence be sent to the mine.

The committee have the satisfaction of stating, that they have secured the services of one of Mr. Berdan's engineers, to superintend the erection and management of the machinery, at a salary of 3*l.* per week. It has also been considered indispensable for the more effectual development of the mine to require the whole time and attention of Capt. Brewer: his entire services have, therefore, been engaged at the moderate salary of 6*l.* 6*s.* per month. These proceedings have been strongly advised and recommended by Mr. Bruntton and Capt. P. Floyd; and it is confidently expected that this increase in the agency charges will be fully compensated by the results.

The committee have further to report, that immediately after the last quarterly general meeting, they deemed it advisable to obtain further proof than that previously acquired as to the auriferous nature of the lodes at Castle Dinas Mines, so as to justify them in carrying out the instructions then received for purchasing a pair of Mr. Berdan's machines, and working the mines for gold. It was accordingly arranged that Messrs. J. Gosw, W. Vivian, and J. D. Bruntton, should go down to the mines, and procure from the Dinas Corner and Dower's lodes fair average samples, to be broken from the lodes under their immediate observation, and see the samples placed in casks under their own seals. This was done, and the samples so obtained were secured, and subsequently examined upon by Mr. Berdan's machines at the Windsor Iron Works, City-road, in presence of the committee and several other gentlemen engaged in similar experiments. The results obtained were as follows, and cannot but be regarded as highly satisfactory:—

Sample No. 1, taken from Dinas Corner lode, under very unfavourable circumstances; the lode at the place where taken being split into branches, and at least two-thirds of the quantity operated upon being composed of what is termed the country, produced at the rate of 1 oz. 8 dwts. 12 grs. fine gold to the ton of ore.

Sample No. 2, taken from Dower's lode, produced at the rate of 1½ oz. to the ton; though in consequence of the experiment having partially failed in the refining, it is thought the actual produce is average nearer to 1 oz. of gold to the ton.

Sample No. 3, taken from the Dinas lode, at the rate of 1 dw. of gold per ton.

Sample No. 4, taken indiscriminately from the rubble heaps at surface, yielded only a trace of gold.

The lodes from which the samples were taken run for nearly 1½ mile in length through the sett.

Professor Ansted, and other scientific and practical men, having ascertained that a pair of Berdan's machines will crush 10 tons of hard quartz in 24 hours, at a cost not exceeding 1*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* per ton, it is thought that, as the ores at Castle Dinas are not of a very hard quality, a larger quantity per diem may, on the average, be crushed, at a considerably lower rate of cost than the above estimate.

Upon the supposition that the ores will yield on an average only 1 oz. gold, value (say) 3*l.* 1*s.* per ton, and that the pair of machines will reduce 10 tons of stuff per day, and be kept working 25 days in each month, and estimating the total expenses at 1*l.* per ton, a profit of 5*s.* 7*d.* 10*s.* per month would result to the company; or if only half an ounce of gold per ton of ore should be obtained, the profit would then be 2*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per month. The first stated result would give a dividend at the rate of about 2*s.* per annum per share; and the latter result would yield about 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum per share. This would be quite irrespective of any produce from the tin ores, which the committee have good reason to hope will also return considerable profit after a further outlay in prosecuting the necessary works, in accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Calvert and Capt. P. Floyd.

Flattering as these calculations may appear, the committee, nevertheless, feel confident in submitting them to the consideration of the shareholders as being quite probable of an early realisation, although some little time must yet elapse before their accuracy can be practically determined.

It is estimated that the pair of Berdan's machines will be erected, and in full operation at the mine within two months from this date; so that by the next quarterly general meeting positive results will be obtained, by which it will be proved whether gold mining can be successfully prosecuted by this company. In the interval, every precaution will be taken by the committee to mature the necessary arrangements for securing the success which they confidently hope will eventually reward their exertions, and amply compensate their co-adventurers for their capital, patience, and perseverance.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his confidence in the undertaking; and it was proposed that a call of 7*s.* 6*d.* per share be made, payable on or before the 8th of April, which was unanimously responded to.

Messrs. Dallaway, Gosw, P. Watson, and Stubbs, were appointed the committee of management for the next three months; and an unanimous vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

PORT ROYAL AND St. ANDREW'S COPPER MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Monday, 17th inst., Mr. F. PATER in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following report was then submitted:—

Since the report last before an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, held on the 14th July last, the directors have the pleasure of stating that, in August last, they dispatched to Jamaica Messrs. Lowry and Clemen, with an efficient staff of 16 miners. The directors have every reason to be satisfied with the selection made, and have instructed Messrs. Lowry and Clemen to examine carefully the various estates under lease to the company, and then concentrate their efforts and mining staff on those properties where indications might hold out the greatest prospects of success. In accordance with this, the mining operations have been principally conducted at Tower-hill, Retreat, and Silver-hill.

Respecting Tower-hill, Capt. Clemen writes, under date 24th January:—"In the level advancing towards the shaft the appearances have rather improved; for several fathoms a grey porphyry with two walls has occupied the whole width of the level, and has just intersected a red porphyry, very similar to that in the shaft; at this junction a small flat deposit of silicate of copper was obtained. It is in these traversing masses where we generally expect to find some important change. I hope in my next to be able to furnish you with more particulars on this point. I estimate a few weeks will effect the communication with the shaft, if no unforeseen obstruction takes place."

At Retreat—"The rise is communicated to the surface, the result of which has been in laying open a contracted stratum of porphyry, containing iron pyrites only; we have suspended this operation for the present, and the men who were employed, have been placed at Tower-hill."

The report upon Silver-hill is as follows:—"No. 1 level has intersected two additional fathoms, with parallel masses of iron pyrites, together with the yellow sulphate of copper. The whole stratum through which this level has traversed has been of a varied nature, composed of argillaceous and chloritic slates and gneiss. No. 2 level, the position of which will be supplied with my sketches, which will leave by this mail, for the last 16 fms. has been in limestone, but to-day it has intersected the argillaceous slate, exceedingly well stratified, and superior to anything I have yet seen; and should this well-organised stratum continue as it progresses, it is our expectation and hope that the various fathoms and mineralised masses will concentrate at this deep level, and result in something valuable and permanent. No. 3 level is a new operation, which has been traversing through limestone. It has now crossed an elvan course, or a porphyritic dyke, 2 feet wide, highly mineralised with iron pyrites and argillaceous character. Time will not admit of any detailed information as to its value by this mail, but it will be duly forwarded as the developments are made. The discovery of an elvan course is a very important feature in our operations. The decisive result will be seen when the drivings shall have reached the gneiss formation at the lowest point to which the elvan may extend."

In a letter, dated Jamaica, January 25th, 1854, Mr. Henry Lowry writes to the directors regarding Silver-hill:—"I have forwarded by this packet a box of specimens from No. 1 level at Silver-hill. They will serve to give you an idea of the mineral formations through which we have been passing, and also to illustrate the diagram accompanying them. If it held out no hope of making profitable returns from any ground which we have as yet interested in this level. My expectations are based upon the deep or Pyre's level, which is 33 fms. 3 ft. below No. 1. Sixteen fathoms have already been excavated here, and it will be urged on with all possible despatch. The level hitherto has been in a carboniferous limestone formation. To-day the change of stratum has been cut, and I may confidently say a 'country' more favourable for mineral productions cannot be found in the whole mining world. It is much superior in character, and far more settled in its position than I had expected to see it at this point; and I can assure you I am exceedingly sanguine as to the results, as it comes under the metalliferous ground above. In other parts of our work there are also improvements."

Favourable indications are also reported at Ross Valley, Berridale, Mount Donnan, Golden Vale, and various other properties under lease to the company. Ross's Valley, in particular, has afforded several favourable assays for silver. The discovery of localised deposits of coal, imbedded in carboniferous limestone, is an important feature in the mining operations of the company. Mr. Lowry writes that this shall not be overlooked, but, at the same time, expresses his opinion that at present it would be inexpedient to divert the mining force to other objects until those they are now prosecuting shall be more fully developed. The expenses of the company have been regulated with a strict economy, consistent with the proper conduct of the mining operations. The balance-sheet, signed by the auditors, shows the state of the company's finances on the 31st December last. There is at present in the hands of the bankers 2527*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, which may be considered sufficient to meet the current ex-

penses until Messrs. Lowry and Clemen recommend more extended operations. In conclusion, the directors take this opportunity of assuring the proprietors that the interest of the company will continue to receive their best attention.

Balance-Sheet to 31st December, 1853.

Mining property in Jamaica—Free shares to Rev. C. Fyfe	£3500 0 0
Preliminary expenses	1025 1 1
Low charges	10 0 0
Office furniture	85 0 0
Deposit account—Money on loan	3000 0 0
Smith, Payne, and Smith—Balance of cash	394 10 9
Balance of petty cash	6 17 8
Mining charges—Passage-money, tools, &c.	2031 0 0
Mining expenses in Jamaica	1200 0 0
Office expenses and salaries	381 16 9

Making the capital account.	£11,645 15 0
Balance of cash in hands of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, on 31st December, 1853	£394 10 9
Called in from money on loan	1000 0 0
On loan	2000 0 0
Deposit on 2108 shares	327 0 0 = £3,921 10 9
Mining expenses in Jamaica	£250 0 0
Home pay of miners—January, February, and March	237 0 0
Home pay—Messrs. Lowry and Clemen	165 0 0
Office expenses, rent, &c.	72 3 9
Law bill	410 0 0
Stationery, printing scrip, certificates of shares, &c.	260 6 0 = 1,394 10 6
Cash in hand on 1st March, 1854	£2,527 0 3

The CHAIRMAN said the report which had just been read was so comprehensive that it really left him very little to say, and his chief object in rising was to answer any question that would afford information upon any point which the meeting might be of opinion was omitted. The directors hoped and expected to have had further advice to-day, the packet being overdue. In that, however, they had been disappointed, but they were in expectation of receiving from mail to mail information of very great importance, and such as would alter the prospects of the company very materially for the better. The directors had carefully given the proprietors a detail of the operations at the mines, and they had also been careful not to put a higher colour upon their prospects than the present position of the undertaking warranted; in fact, he thought they would, if they had felt so disposed, have been justified in giving a much more glowing description of the property, for he believed they had substantial reasons for entertaining the most sanguine expectations of success. It was to be borne in mind that they had not yet opened—not even touched—one-half of their property, so that as the works proceeded the directors would have much additional and valuable information to communicate. He also wished it to be understood that it had always been the practice of the board to lay open at the office every advice and every report as soon as received; and if shareholders would take the trouble to call at the office whenever a Jamaica packet arrived, and ask Mr. Koch to show them any such report, they would find every facility afforded them of obtaining as much information as the directors were in possession of themselves. On looking at the financial statement which had been submitted, he felt it to be his duty to tell the meeting that the cash balance was not, in his opinion, sufficient to meet the expenses which would be incurred in the event of more extended operations; and he thought it very probable that before their next meeting it would be necessary to make a call of 3*s.* per share. He should be happy to furnish the meeting with any further information, and begged leave once more to say that every advice that came in, packet after packet, would be as much at the service of the shareholders as of himself, or any of the directors.

The report having been unanimously adopted, Mr. COLEMAN, who a short time back resigned his seat at the board, and subsequently, ill-health, expressed his regret that he had not been in a position to attend the meeting, but that he had only done so under the advice of his medical attendant, who had recommended his retirement from London. If his health would have allowed him to remain in town, he should have felt much satisfaction in retaining his seat at the board, for he believed this to be a fair investment, and one that offered every reasonable expectation of remuneration.

Messrs. Hamilton and Fegler were re-elected directors, and Mr. Frederick Partridge as the shareholders' auditor.

A SHAREHOLDER observed that mention had been made in the directors' report of some of the minerals having been sent to this country: had the chairman any idea of the result of the assay?

Mr. KOCH said they contained eight traces of silver and gold, but they were merely forwarded to give an idea of the mineral formations through which they had been passing, and to illustrate the diagram accompanying them.

The CHAIRMAN observed that there were indications of copper as well as silver and gold, but that they would not at present admit of the directors specifying anything like value to them.

The thanks of the meeting having been voted to the chairman and directors, the chairman acknowledged the compliment, and begged to observe that, although they had not a very general and progressive measure, that a result can be secured in the undertaking, and that in consequence of the paucity of their numbers, their whole attention would be directed to the carrying on of their operations with energy, and, at the same time, with due regard to economy.

[Since the above was in print, the packet has arrived, and information has been received strengthening the expectations of the directors, as set forth in the report.]

JAMAICA COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The second annual meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, 17th inst., Mr. H. M. KEMMEL in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read, and also the directors' report, from which the following is condensed:—

In meeting the shareholders of the Jamaica Copper Mining Company, at this, their second annual meeting, your directors have great pleasure in repeating the undiminished confidence they entertain that the result of the undertaking will prove highly remunerative. The shareholders are well aware that great disappointment has been experienced in the anticipations which were entertained as to the results of mining in Jamaica; and your directors refer to the subject for the purpose of expressing their opinion that such disappointment has been principally occasioned by the too sanguine expectations of immediate results, which were formed without sufficiently bearing in mind that both time and patience are required for the proper development of a mine, and that it is only by gradual and progressive measures that a result can be secured. This your directors have always kept in view, and they found their opinion as to the prospects of this company upon the facts that the development of their properties is being conducted by Capt. Bennett in a miner-like and skillful manner; and that as the works progress there is that gradual and continuous improvement in the indications which is regarded as most promising of future success. The whole of the machinery is in full working order, to the entire satisfaction of Capt. Bennett. Your directors are in possession of bills of lading for 70 tons of copper ore from Mount Vernon, and 3 tons of cobalt ore from Bloxburgh, by the brig *Adel*, which may be expected to arrive about 1st Liverpool. The cargo is chiefly of the same nature, and is not expected to prove of high quality, consisting as it does of what has been taken from the adits and surface workings. From the indications which Capt. Bennett has hitherto met with, he expects to find a richer course of ore. With the view of effecting a great saving in the time and cost of cartage, your directors have purchased a property at Harbour Head, consisting of a wharf, with considerable buildings of stone attached, and 500 acres of land, for the moderate sum of 532*l.* The operations that have been carried on at Bloxburgh, and the indications there, are such as to warrant the expectation of that property proving of considerable value to the shareholders. Cobalt and nickel ores have been also found, and as these are most valuable minerals, your directors entertain sanguine expectations that a very profitable result will be derived from this source; 3 tons of this ore are now on their way to England, and Capt. Bennett reports having at the mines from 4 to 5 tons more ready for shipment. It would have been very satisfactory and pleasing to your directors to have been enabled at this time to have proposed a dividend out of the proceeds of the workings of the mines; they hope, and look with confidence, to be enabled to do so at the corresponding period next year. In the meantime, your directors may remind the shareholders that, through their interest in this company, they have been entitled to and have received shares in the *Sue River Company*, the *Port Royal Company*, and the *Clarendon Company*; and as the shares in these companies have commanded high premiums, the proprietors may be considered to have received through this source a large benefit, in addition to the previous bonus through the first allotment of Port Royal shares, as adverted to in last report. Since the last annual meeting, in consequence of the death of Mr. Thomas, then manager, it became necessary to make fresh arrangements for carrying on the business of the company, and your directors accordingly appointed Mr. Labal-mouder as secretary, with an assistant clerk, and engaged the present offices in Lime-street. It occurred, however, to the directors (two of whom are also directors of the *Sue River Company*) that a great saving would be effected by conducting the home affairs of both companies by means of the same staff, and they accordingly made an agreement with the *Sue River Company*, by which that object has been attained. Your directors have much pleasure in stating that the plan has answered exceedingly well in its operation, and while the books, papers and accounts, are kept as distinct as if they were in different offices, a saving of at least 250*l.* per annum may be considered as the result to this company. By the accounts, it will be seen that the original capital of the company has been exhausted; but your directors beg to point out that of the 11,600*l.*—the whole amount of capital received—nearly 7500*l.* has been expended in acquiring mines, machinery, and other valuable property, while the cost of the bill of lading to about 1300*l.*; the law expenses to about 370*l.*; the salaries to about 390*l.*; the office rent, stationery, and sundries to about 380*l.*; and considering the time that this company has been in existence, the shareholders will not fail to observe that the directors have acted with strict economy in the expenditure. By the resolutions passed at the two extraordinary general meetings, held on the 30th Jan. and 17th Feb., 12,000 new shares of 1*l.* each were created, and letters of allotment have been issued to the present shareholders for the respective numbers to which they were entitled, and the call of 3*s.* 6*d.* per share has already been paid to the bankers by a very large proportion of the proprietors. In conclusion, your directors assure the proprietors that the interests of the company will receive their best attention; and holding as they do amongst themselves and friends a large portion of the shares, they conclude, as they commenced, by repeating the undiminished confidence they entertain that the results of the undertaking will prove highly remunerative.

Capt. J. Bennett reported, 9th Jan., that he had for some time past detected some small quantities of what he considered to be nickel, associated with the cobalt ores, at Bloxburgh. He had submitted it to the ordinary tests for that metal, and was inclined to think it was such. They had now ready 4 to 5 tons of cobalt ores, and he thought they might have selected a ton, which would yield 15 per cent. They had a single specimen just broken, which, according to information given him, would yield over 10 per cent., and was some 250 lbs. weight. The machinery was erected, and working to the complete satisfaction of the directors, and the expense attending on the contract working of it did not exceed 3*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* They had sunk the engine-shaft 11 fms., making a total from surface of 15 fms., and had extended an adit from the river to the engine-shaft 13 fms., for the purpose of taking off the water from the pumps some 5 fms. from the surface. On No. 3 branches they had extended 20 fms. of levels, besides stopping 30 cubic fms., and laid down 50 fms. of tramway to the dressing floors, for the purpose of facilitating the removal of the ores and rubbish from this part of the mine. They had also made a small, but convenient dressing floor, on which 100 tons of ore per month might be dressed, besides making and repairing numerous roads, drains, &c. During the last two months they had broken but very little copper, hence the loss of the machinery they had not a larger quantity to ship; they had several tons more to dress of that which they first broke, but had not yet been able to get it ready with the present parcel. At Bloxburgh, since the commencement of their operations, they had extended levels in the shallow adit on the south lode to

30 fms.; sunk a winze from this lode towards the deep adit, 12 fms.; and extended the deep adit towards this winze 48 fms.; making a total in this part of the mine of 90 fms. of driving. From the shallow adit, on the cobalt lode, they had extended about 5 tons of cobalt ores, which at the price stated will more than three times pay the costs in connection with it. From the shallow adit and winze on the cobalt lode they had extracted not much less than 20 tons of copper ore, of from 6 to 8 per cent.

The subjoined is the balance-sheet to 31st December:—

Proprietors' shares (reserved for lease of Washington)	£400 0 0
General expenses and salaries in England, and stamps	712 10 0
Cash at bankers	712 10 0
Mount Vernon wages (including advances to miners)	2394 10 0
Ditto working costs and supplies	556 4 0
Ditto purchase of lease, and interest	2825 0 0
Law expenses in England and Jamaica	369 12 0
Bloxburgh Mine, repayable out of royalty	1400 0 0
Ditto wages, including advances to miners before leaving England	596 16 0
Ditto working costs and supplies	413 2 0
Harbour Head lands and premises	130 10 0
Mount Vernon machinery, plant, and utensils	532 11 0
Live stock account	190 10 0
McLean's estate	32 10 0
Passage-money, including expenses of miners before embarking	279 13 0
Total	£12,600 8 4

Ca.—Capital	£1,200 0 0
Interest account	31 2 0
Port Royal Company's shares	18 4 0
Messrs. Sunley, Young, Street, Kemmell, and Parsons	150 0 0
Wright, Armstrong, and Co.	363 10 0
Insurance and transfer fees	40 2 4
Total	£12,600 8 4

The CHAIRMAN said it was always gratifying to the directors to see a numerous attendance of shareholders. The meeting had now heard the report read, and Capt. Bennett's letters, and before he moved the adoption of the report he should be glad, and was quite prepared, to answer any question which might suggest itself to any shareholder present. There being no reply to this invitation, the chairman said he would move that the report be received and adopted, and in doing so he would make a few observations with reference to the management and prospects of the company. He hoped their friend who addressed the editor of the *Mining Journal* in Jamaica, last, calling the attention of his fellow-shareholders to one or two matters which, in the writer's opinion, required special notice, was present. After a pause, the chairman said he supposed, from the silence of the meeting, he must take it for granted that the gentleman to whom he had alluded was absent, and had more important business to attend to. He regretted, however, that the complaining shareholder was not present, as he might possibly have proposed his (the chairman's) retirement, and he could assure the meeting that he would most willingly retire, if it was their wish. He must, however, state on behalf of himself and brother directors that he had taken a great deal of interest in the undertaking, and he had much pleasure in stating that the directors of the company had been dealt with as honestly and as economically as if it had been exclusively their own property, and they would tell the meeting that, although they commenced this undertaking two years ago, they could not, after experience, and carefully examining every item of expenditure, see how they could possibly have saved 50*l.* in the outlay of their capital. If they were to commence again to-morrow, with the same amount of capital in hand, their expenses could not be more economically adjusted than they had been; nor could they, in fact, point out any item by which they could have saved the shareholders' pockets. This must, he thought, while it was a matter of congratulation to the directors, be also some satisfaction to the shareholders. With regard to the operations at the mines, gentlemen could not fail to observe, in reading Capt. Bennett's letter, the miner-like manner in which the works were proceeding, and everything had been done. Capt. Bennett was entitled to credit for the cautious tone in which he had written. He had not attempted to fill the proprietors up with false hopes, but had stated things to be precisely as he found them; and although their shares had been at a high premium, they never reached that position by any statement of the directors, for they had never bowed the public up with any statements or representations further than the reports would justify, and, therefore, they had nothing whatever to do with raising or influencing the market price of shares. The price of the shares had, it was true, risen, and the directors had still every confidence in the undertaking, and that the shares will rise. That was, however, their own individual opinion, and they did not wish to influence the shareholders by expressing it, although there could be no doubt, he thought, that the whole of the proprietors were of opinion that it would eventually turn out very valuable property, the great bulk of the new shares having been taken by the present shareholders, and the greater part of them paid upon. He (the chairman) was glad to see that they had so much confidence in the undertaking, and he hoped that the parties taking the new shares might not be disappointed. In doing so, the directors themselves had taken the new shares in proportion to what they held, and they had no objection to continue in office. He must say, however, that it was hardly right they should go on without some remuneration. Their labours had been some, although they had been cheerfully performed, and they were more than repaid, when there were no dividends. If the directors had a dividend to offer, they would, of course, have much pleasure in meeting the proprietors, and the proprietors would also be gratified with their position. But although the directors had not declared an absolute dividend on the amount of profits, they had given the shareholders a very large dividend in placing them in a good position, and he certainly thought there was something due to the directors for the amount of labour they had bestowed upon the undertaking, and which had been very considerable, looking at the responsibility which had been thrown upon their shoulders. Whether, however, it was the pleasure of the proprietors that the directors should receive some remuneration for their services or not, they would not relax in their duties; rather than that, they would come forward and resign their appointment.

The report was unanimously adopted.

In reply to a shareholder, the CHAIRMAN said it was not the intention of the directors to make any further call until they saw the result of the next ship to arrive.

A shareholder, not shown, asked the chairman to see what could be done to get the CHAIRMAN said the packet was due this day, but no letters for the company as yet arrived. He thought they might look for the arrival of the ship by the end of the month.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors terminated the business of the meeting.

THE METCALFE MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Thursday, 17th inst., Mr. T. W. WOODS (Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England), in the chair.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN said the report of Capt. Maynard had been in the hands of the shareholders for some time, it was, therefore, to be presumed that they were familiar with that gentleman's report. Capt. John Hitchens, who returned only yesterday, had made a report, but as it was rather a hurried one, he had not gone so fully into details as the directors could have wished. He (the chairman) also mentioned that Capt. Hitchens would have been present, but as he was under an engagement with the Clarendon Company, and not having had an opportunity of consulting any of the directors, he did not feel justified in attending without permission.

The SECRETARY then read the report of Capt. John Maynard, which stated that he had made a careful survey of the whole of the property, and that he had divided it into three parts, and could see no cause for complaint of the manner in which the general mining operations had been carried on. As to whether there were indications of the kind before, either in Cornwall or Cuba. But whether they were called "lodes" or "formations" would make but very little difference, if they could find copper, and there were regular workings with copper in them. No. 1 adit, on the north lode (Job's Hill), was driven 22 fms. before much ore was seen; then there were about 3 fms. of ore ground, as regular as the generalities of lodes in any part of the island.

No. 2 adit there were some 10 or 12 fms. of ore ground, as regular as the generalities of lodes in any part of the island. There was still a good deal to be seen in the back of the stopen north-west of the winze, which, although small, was continuous, and well defined for 16 ft. in length in one place. On what he called the middle lode there was ore to be seen almost at the commencement. There was a rise in the back of the level, from which nearly 1 ton of good ore had been taken. At Pembroke there had not been much driven, but sufficient to show that there was a regular lode, either in formation; but the main points, in his opinion, had not been opened on sufficiently to be able to say what they were, or what was their right direction; but he was sure that in any other part of the world he should have called them lodes, and he was sure that they would be found to be such.

A shareholder, not shown, asked the chairman to see what could be done to get the CHAIRMAN said the packet was due this day, but no letters for the company as yet arrived. He thought they might look for the arrival of the ship by the end of the month.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors terminated the business of the meeting.

THE METCALFE MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Thursday, 17th inst., Mr. T. W. WOODS (Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England), in the chair.

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have every reason to anticipate a still further improvement.—J. HOSKING: Feb.

CASTLE DINAS.—The foundation for Berdan's machine is already laid, and the walls of the house are in course of building as fast as possible. A level has been driven from Dinas Corner shaft north-west about 8 fms., and the lode is cut in that place 2 feet wide, producing precisely the same sort of stuff as the samples that were tried in London; it appears to me very good. We have three men and three boys driving west on Dower's lode; this lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of cupel, spar, and gossan, and is very good. We have two men driving the cross-cut; we are about 20 fms. to drive to cut the cross-course, after which we hope to drive on the course of the Welbome lode, up to the place where we cut the tin at first. We have stamped out the little work that was raised on Vivian's lode, just by the count-house, and find that it produces tin. We think this lode should be proved yet farther west, as it is likely to turn out well at present. We are stamping out the old men's leavings from the strings, and find it to produce about 1 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks of work, or twelve cart loads. This we are doing with the water-wheel. We are also making a road from Dinas Corner and Dower's shafts down to the engine-house. —J. BAXTER.

CARADON WOOD.—We are still driving by the side of the main lode in the available ground, but intend driving across it in a day or two. The north end and eastern lode are as last reported. The lode south is about 1 ft. wide, composed of spar and good stones of lead, very kindly. —J. HOLMAN: March 7.

CEFN BRWYN.—The lode in the deep adit level is 4 ft. wide, with small branches of ore apparently improving as the main workings are approached. The lode in the 33, west of Taylor's shaft, is yielding nearly 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 24 east is improving, and the level is approaching some ore ground gone down in the 12. The 12 east is yielding 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm. Fifty tons of ore will be sampled on the 14th inst., being the produce of the month.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—Julia Lode: The 20 east is extended 37 fathoms; the lode in this end will produce about 1 ton of ore per fm., driving by six men, at 61 per fm.; the stopes working in the bottom of the 20, east of cross-cut, will yield about 2½ tons of ore per fm., working by six men, at 34 per fm. The 30 east is driven about 15 fms.; the lode will produce ½ ton of ore per fm., working by six men, at 81 per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 20, east of cross-cut, will yield 1 ton of ore per fm., working by six men, at 34 per fm. The 40 east is driven about 6 feet; the lode much disordered, being between the two parts of the cross-course; the lode in this end is from 6 to 8 ft. wide, producing some very good stones of yellow ore, driving by eight men, at 121 per fm. Walter's shaft is sunk from surface 20 fms.; the lode producing some rich stones of black and yellow ore, working by nine men, at 101 per fm. —J. CUDLIP: March 1.

CLIVE.—In the deep adit level, driving west, the lode is small and unproductive. The shaft on the patch is sunk 1 fm. 2 ft., the lode in which is 1 ft. wide, principally limestone, with spots of ore. We have sampled at Newport (computed) 16 tons of lead ore, which is for sale on Monday, the 13th inst. —EDWARD ROGERS: March 8.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—We are driving west of Slater's shaft, on Slater's lode, by four men, the month, at 124 per fm.; in the past month in this lode, 6 fms. 6 ft. 6 in. at 30s. per fm.; the lode in this end is 9 in. to 1 ft. wide, producing quartz, prisms, mudiie, jack, and fine stones of copper ore. We are driving east of Jenkins' shaft on the south lode, by four men, at 98s. per fm., for the month, driven in the past month 4 fms. 6 in. at 45s. per fm.; the lode in this end is 3½ to 4 ft. wide, producing gossan, quartz, mudiie, and spots of rich copper ore. —EDWARD CHURCH: JOHN DELBRIOR: March 6.

COMBARTAIN CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 4 ft. below the adit level; ground moderately hard for sinking. The carpenters will complete the water-wheel in three or four days, if the weather permits. We shall commence by taking the water-course towards the wheel to-morrow. All other matters going on satisfactorily. —JOHN TAEWEEK: March 8.

CRETOWN.—The lode in the 26 fm. level east is still large, but split in branches, carrying copper, lead, and jack, and letting out a large stream of water; I am expecting to see this improve daily. The lode in the 26 west is 20 in. wide, composed of quartz and lime, spotted with copper ore throughout. The lode in the 12 fathom level east is small and unproductive. The stopes west of the shaft in the back of the 12 are yielding about ¼ ton of lead and copper per fm. —M. WOOLLOCK: March 7.

CUBERT UNITED.—The lode in the 33 east end is about 15 in. wide, composed of flookan, spar, white iron, and spots of lead; the lode in the west end is full 2 ft. wide, and has a very healthy appearance, but the lode in the 33 west end is still small, and we expect an improvement here shortly. We have suspended driving the 33 east end for a short time, and put the men to rise from this level to the 25 for ventilation; this rise is about 2 fms. behind the present end, the lode here is worth 3 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode at Trebellan engine-shaft is still about 1 ft. wide, now worth 2 cwt. of lead per fm., for the length of the shaft, 11 ft., ground still favourable for sinking, price reduced from 32s. to 20s. per fm. The lode in the 16, north end, is larger, but much of the same character as last stated; the lode in the sump-wine is now worth about 1½ ton of lead per fm. We are making preparations for the reception of the boiler, &c. —J. TAYLOR: A. DOWNS: March 7.

CWM DAREN.—We are driving east and west of our engine-shaft in the 30 fm. level. In the end of the lode, which is 4 ft. wide, we have met with a counter branch, which has disordered it for the present, but I think that by driving about 6 fms. more the lode will regain its regular course; it is worth at present about 8 or 9 cwt. per fm. for lead ore; the end east is rather poor; the lode is about 18 in. wide, with some good spots of lead in it, but not worth saving at present. We are obliged to suspend the 20 fm. level west for the present for want of men; the copper part of the lode is about 18 in. wide, with some good branches of ore in it, worth about ½ ton of copper ore per fm. We have cross-cut the lead part of the lode south; it is about 9 ft. wide, and very kindly, with some strings of lead in it, but not worth saving at present. The stopes in the back of the 20 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, are looking very well at present, worth 1 ton per fm. for copper, and 4 or 5 cwt. of lead, but in consequence of the scarcity of miners we have only two men stopping where we should have six. The stopes in the bottom of the 10 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, are worth about 1 ton per fm. for copper; we have only two men here, where we should have six. We have done all in our power to induce men to come. We will have finished dressing our copper, and have it all at Aberystwyth, to be ready to ship by Tuesday. We have been hindered in our dressing during the last week by the frosty nights. We will commence dressing our lead in a day or two, and shall get it ready for sale as quickly as possible. —R. SANDERS: March 6.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—We have driven by the side of the lode in the 30 about 2½ fathoms, and shall commence taking it down in the latter part of the week. The lode in the western end of the 30 is about 2½ feet wide, spotted all through with copper ore, and letting out a pretty deal of water. —T. BAWLIS: March 7.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—On the south lode, in the 24 fm. level, going east, we have had good tin stuff the water part of the week, but it has now given place to a leader of copper ore, about 4 in. wide, which appears to be increasing, and I hope by another week's driving to see a good lode here. The great north lode, going east, in the 24 fm. level, is looking well, producing good stones of ore, with every prospect of improvement. The tin lode in the same level is improving in size. The stamps are now erected, and will go to work this day (Thursday).

DUNSELY WHEEL PHENIX.—The lode in the top stopes from the eastern shaft west is 2 ft. wide, equally as good as last reported on, excellent work for tin. The lode in the eastern stopes, in this level, is 2½ ft. wide, worth in sight from 121 to 151 per fm. for tin. The stopes in the back of the adit is 2 ft. wide, good work for tin. The lode in the end driving has again been taken down, and I am happy to say, is equally as good as last reported. We have had good tin stuff about 7 fms. above the adit, worth in sight 251 per fm. If the lode continues as now in sight we have more than a paying mine, even in the eastern adit. —J. SPARGO.

DEVON BULLER GREAT CONSOLS.—Saturday last, being our setting-day, I find Emma's engine-shaft is down 12 fms. 4 ft. 5 in., and re-set at 134 per fm.; by twelve men; the ground is somewhat harder, intermixed with floors of spar, and branches of gossan, peach, prisms, &c., highly mineralised throughout. —M. STAPLETON: March 8.

DREWSTON (DEVON).—Since my last report we have cleared the adit all through to the old shaft that was sunk for the purpose of taking away the water from the quarry; this adit measures 71 fms. in length, and the quarry is now perfectly dry. We are now driving a cross-cut adit south-west, which will intersect the limestone in 1 fms. from the present end. Since the water has been drained from the quarry I have examined it more particularly, and find you have an immense quantity of limestone now standing in the quarry ready to be taken away, from which you will be able to make a considerable profit. In the adit, close to the shaft, we have found some rich stones of yellow and black oxide of copper. —T. GIDLEY: March 8.

EAST CROWDALE.—Our prospects here have shown no material change since our last Saturday. We will continue to drive the ground, the joints of which are covered over with a gliding of copper, but no branches seen lately; I am still confident of finding something at this point, which will compensate us for our anxiety. We sampled yesterday, computed, 49 tons copper ore. —March 4.

EAST DAREN.—The cross-cut from shaft at the 44 fm. level has intersected the lode, which will yield for 7 ft. wide, full 3 tons of silver-lead ore per fm.; the south wall of the lode not yet met with.

EAST WHEEL GEORGE.—In driving the 44 fm. level west of shaft, we have a branch on the north wall of the lode 6 in. wide, carrying a leader of good ore from 2 to 3 in. wide, the ground on the north side is improved, it being principally killas, the lode at present in this end is improved in the level above at this point.

EAST WHITE GRIT.—I have nothing fresh to report this week. —R. P. EDELSTEIN.

ENGAIL LEE.—The stopes in the back of the shallow adit will produce 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the same will produce 10 cwt. of lead per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 12 fm. level will produce 15 cwt. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of the 10 fm. level will produce 8 cwt. of lead per fm. The rise in the back of the deep adit will produce 3 cwt. of lead per fm. The 10 end west will produce 15 cwt. of lead per fm. The 10 end east is producing stones of lead, but not sufficient to set a value on. The rise in the back of the 20 fm. level is poor. I intend to suspend the 12 fm. level to-day, as I proposed to you in a former letter, but we have not done so yet. I think it advisable to drive this end a little farther, as it is looking more kindly, and has considerably altered in appearance during the last two days. We are in want of some rail-iron, or shall be shortly, but have a few bars more on the mine which can be laid down; we have been lately using the common bars, 2½ in. and 3 in. wide by ½ in. thick. I think they are cheaper than the concave rails, and lighter; if you have any such sized bars at Aberystwyth or elsewhere, some of them would be necessary for us, as we must shortly have some sort from somewhere. We shall begin to dress the ore from below the adit in the course of the ensuing week, if all be well. —J. LEAN: March 4.

FURDEN MANOR.—We are driving the deep adit and with the same number of men; ground rather hard. All the other parts of the mine are much the same. —W. HEATH: March 6.

GAWTON UNITED.—The 24 fm. level west and deep adit level continue productive for copper ore. The other parts of the mine present no alteration worthy of notice since last report. —H. HORSWELL: March 8.

GEIFRON.—The men in Davies' cross-cut have made but very little progress this week, owing to the water being so quick. When we have the lift of pumps I hope we shall get on better; they were promised this week, but they have not got them ready at the foundry. We have not cut the lode in the shallow adit; it is heaved by a slide, and the lode is still farther north, but I expect they will cut it by next report. I have set a bargain this week to clear and secure the 15 fm. level, at 5s. per fathom. Owing to its being out of repair, the tributors have not been able to bring out their ore. All our other operations are progressing satisfactorily.

GLAUSVING.—We have intersected a branch in the adit level 8 in. wide, composed of flookan, spar, mudiie, and a little fine lead. There is a large stream of water issuing from it. —W. H. REYNOLDS: March 4.

GREAT DUCHY.—The 15 east is looking well; the lode is 3 ft. wide, well defined, and composed of friable spar and candy spar, with fine portions of lead, which we are mining. —W. PARSONS: March 2.

GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.—It is reported from the Maestry Mines this week, that No. 1 level is driven in about 15 fms., but has not yet intersected the lode, although we hope shortly to have to report that it is so. No. 2 lode has been driven in about 20 fms., and produces some very rich stuff. It is rather narrow at present, but will doubtless increase in breadth as further depth is obtained. No. 3 still produces lead, jack, and copper in good quantities, and from this lode there is a very large parcel of ore at grass ready for crushing. Nos. 4 and 5 lodes are the same as last reported. No. 6 is still turning out remarkably well, and has every appearance of a continuation of rich lead ore. We are now cutting a tunnel to intersect the lode, which, when done, will make this the most valuable lode we have. No. 8 (champion copper lode): We have just cut this lode, and until we get to a greater depth, we are not in a position to say much, but as we know the lode to be 21 feet wide, we have every reason to believe that this must be the champion lode indeed. As No. 7 runs into this one, and is also a copper lode, we propose by a cross-cut to intersect both, which we have no doubt will amply repay for the experiment; the ore produced from it is extremely rich above. The water level to the wheel-pit is quite finished, and the tramways from the levels to the dressing floors are rapidly progressing towards completion. The crushing apparatus, we hope, will be completed by the end of the present month; but we have been sadly delayed for want of the timber for the wheel-pit. We have got a portion of it, and the remainder is now lying at Rhuanor, for conveyance to Maestry. All the timber carriages and heavy waggons, suitable for this purpose, are fully engaged for weeks to come, in conveying Berdan's and other machinery to the neighbouring mine of Cwmchellan and Dolwyddelan; and, therefore, we have the greatest difficulty, even by offering an increase on the present high rate of carriage, in getting our timber here. The contractors for the machinery have reported that they have about 15 or 20 tons of machinery ready to be sent this week, and we are in hopes that by the end of this month we shall have the water-wheel and crushing apparatus fully at work, and as we have many hundreds of tons of stuff at surface broken, ready for crushing, by the time of the contemplated general meeting in the latter part of April, we shall be, no doubt, in a position to give a very satisfactory result to the shareholders. The directors may rely on the cordial co-operation of all the miners and workmen engaged, specially to return produce for the market. From the Llanvorn Mines, the report states that the lodes Nos. 1 and 2 are gradually improving; although they are narrow now, they will, no doubt, increase in breadth. —March 10.

GREAT CRININS.—We have drained and cleared Union shaft to the 70 fm. level. I hope soon to have completed it to the 80 fm. level, which is said to be the bottom of that part of the mine. We have not taken down any of the middle lode in the 24 fm. level during the past week, but shall do so to-morrow; if it continues as the last 3 fms. driving, it will tell its own tale. I calculate it is at present worth full 251 per fm. We have commenced driving on the middle lode, also in the 40 fm. level, and find it to be 1 ft. wide, containing a little copper ore, and promising to improve. There is but little alteration in the stopes and tribute pitches, but, on the whole, our prospects are encouraging, and every operation going on satisfactorily. We have now opened out the middle lode in the adit level, and put it in order to commence bringing it to surface, which we can do to almost any extent for a trifling cost. —J. WEBB: March 6.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—The stopes over the 45, west of Bennett's shaft, are improved for ore. No. 1 winze, sinking below the said level, west of Bennett's shaft, is improved considerably since last report, and yields at present (as well as large quantities of mudiie) 2 tons of ore per fm.; this winze is lying open good tribute ground, and which will enable us shortly to increase our returns to a very great extent. No. 2 winze, below the 15, being sunk by the side of the lode, has no material change in the ground. In the 60, west of Bennett's shaft, several fathoms have been driven by the side of the lode; we went into it a short distance yesterday, it is composed of mudiie and fluor spar, containing yellow and black ore; the lode, as far as cut into, is of the most promising character; the stopes over the 60, west of engine-shaft, are for the present suspended, with the view of more economically taking the ore ground away when we have sunk a winze through it from the 45, for which purpose one has been commenced. Having begun to sink a winze below the 60, west of engine-shaft, with the intention of communicating it to the 72 as soon as the said level—viz., 72—is driven under it, and by that means lay open the ore ground in the bottom of the 60 as early as possible, we find it quite equal to expectation, and yields 2½ tons of ore per fm. At Bennett's shaft the lode near the engine-shaft is about 1 ft. wide, and where we last reported—moderate; this shaft will be sunk to the 72 in one month more. The mine never had such a prosperous appearance as at the present time. —G. RICKARD: March 8.

GREAT TREGUEN CONSOLS.—The lode in Hobbs' shaft is the Fox Tor lode, and I may again repeat there is no lode that shows such indications for tin in open in this part of the country. Carke's is looking as favourable as ever. We shall now commence sinking under the 20 with all speed. —J. SPARGO.

GREAT WHAL BADDERN.—Our engine is set to work, and working pretty well; the water is now in fork in the new shaft, but by its being in so long, has caused the back of the 10 fm. level to fall in, which we shall clear out again by to-morrow, and have a good lode of lead to begin to drive on. The lode in the stopes below the 10 is looking well; but the air has been rather foul since the water has been in, but I do not expect this to occur again. The lode in the 20 and 30 east is unproductive at present. We sampled 800 sacks of tin stuff on Friday last; the tin content was 100 lbs. to the sack, and from our samples, it is of much better quality than the last we sold. —JOHN ROGERS: March 7.

GWAYNLION LEAD.—I have little to report this week. In the shallow adit sink we have not seen much of the lode, as we have been busy cutting the ends down, ready for another stop. The west end of the shaft is looking well as we go down, but the east end is rather poor. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine. —H. RANSON: March 9.

HAWKMOOR.—In the 30 fm. level east, the lode has improved in size and quality in the last week. The lode in the Old Miners' shaft is 2½ ft. wide, composed of fluor spar, mudiie, and some good leaders of copper. The lode in the 30 west is large, but no copper to value. The air pipes and air machine are fixed in the 10, and the men are progressing favourably. There has been no lode taken down in Graham's shaft during the week, the ground much as usual; the water is principally proceeding from the south side of the shaft. The junction of the lodes will be seen or reached at this shaft at a less depth than at the Old Miners' shaft. (See their bearings westward, as per dialling plan). —J. KENNICK: J. RICHARDS: March 6.

HAYTOR CONSOLS.—Last Saturday we set the following bargains:—1. The engine-shaft to sink to the 20, the takers to prepare and fix all necessary timber, pumps, and every other matter connected with completing the shaft to that level, for the sum of 120s. Number of men, six miners and three labourers. —2. The 10 east by four men, for the month, at 31. 10s. per fm. —3. A stopes in the back of the 10, east of Townsend's stopes, by two men, for two months, at 20s. per fm. —4. The 10 west was put up, but for want of suitable men was not set; it is now waiting until men can be got. —5. A stopes in the back of the adit, east of engine-shaft, by two men, for the month, at 10s. per fm. In addition to these bargains, we have two men stopping in the back of the adit, west of engine-shaft, and four men stopping in the back of the 10, east of engine-shaft, for the month, at 31. 10s. per fm. for two months. We have also two men cross-cutting south in the stopes west of engine-shaft, and we have reason to believe that the main part of the lode is to the south of the present stopes. We have so far kept the 32 heads at work, and hope still to do so with work of an improved quality, as the stopes in the back of the 10 presents a very much improved appearance. At the other points of operation I have no change to report. We shall commence to burn our tin in the course of two or three days. —G. BENNETTS: March 8.

HENOCK.—In handing you the setting report of Saturday last, I beg to say the 60, north from engine-shaft, is set at 31 per fm., the month out. We have commenced cutting into the lode, and shall be able to speak of its size and character next week. The 60 south is stopped, and the winze below the 50; these men will be engaged in the sinking the south winze-shaft, as soon as the water is drawn out; we shall commence to-morrow morning. The rise towards the 30 is set at 21. 10s. per fm. for the month out. The 30, west of engine-shaft, is set at 31 per fm., the month out, with south winze-shaft, is set at 11. 10s. per fm., the month out; this is in a fine gossan, producing occasionally stones of lead; the indications at this point warrants a deeper level. The shaft is already sunk 13 fms. below this point; we intend to sink 2 fms., cut plat, and drive southward, under this gossan and lead seen in the adit level, and continue the sinking of the shaft at the same time; if the water will find its way through the lode, and I think there is no doubt of its doing so. You have a new mine before you, with cheering prospects. —H. RICKARD: March 6.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—In stopping and clearing the old men's workings at Ashley's shaft, we are still breaking fair work for the stamps. Our first batch of tin will be ready for market in about a month. —J. SPARGO.

HILSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—Since the last general meeting, Morris's shaft has been sunk 2 fms. 2 ft. 8 in., making in all below the 65 fm. level 7 fms. 4 ft., on the course of the lode, which has yielded, on an average, from 3 to 3½ tons of ore per fathom; the ground continues much the same as heretofore, being hard and troublesome to work. The 75 fm. level has been driven east of Doidge's winze during the past two months 8 fms. 1 ft. 5 in.; the lode in which, for the first 5 fms. driving, was very productive, and worth, on an average, from 60s. to 70s. per fathom; for the last 3 fms., however, it has not been quite so productive, but is again improving, and is worth at this moment from 5 to 6 tons of ore, or 501 per fathom. The 75 fm. level has been extended westward from the aforesaid winze 7 fms., the lode throughout which driving has been worth, on an average, for the entire length, about 80s. per fathom, and is still equal to that calculation. Knight's winze, sinking below the 65 fm. level, is down 8 fms., the lode in the bottom of which is worth, for the length and breadth of the winze (8 ft. by 1½ ft.), about 80s. per fathom. The time of commencing this winze with the 75 fm. level, is quite dependent on the hindrance arising from the water, which has already stopped it. The 65 fm. level, driving east of Knight's winze, has been driven 3 fms. 2 ft. 1 in., on a large, hard, and ore lode, but which, upon the whole, can only be called promising. Arthur's winze, sinking below the 55 fm. level, is down 6 fms. 4 ft. 1 in.; the lode in the present bottom is worth about 1½ ton per fathom; 47 fms. of ore ground have been stoped during the past two months, and have yielded supplies equal to our anticipations, and are still looking well. By a reference to the setting paper, it will be seen that four new pitches were set on tribute in the back of the 55 fm. level, at an average tribute of 4d. in the lb. The weight at Malstock, on Friday last, was 2 tons 2 qrs., and sampled Feb. 20, amounted 205 tons. The driving of the new engine is being proceeded with without any delay, and the present engine continues to do its work satisfactorily, and we have no doubt it will answer all its present requirements, until it is relieved from its pumping duty. —W. RICHARDS: W. ROSEWELL: March 8.

HOLNE MOOR.—The boiler makers arrived on Monday, and expect to complete their work this week, and by the time the masons have finished the flue—say, from ten days to a fortnight—I hope to have everything ready for starting the engine. The engine-shaft has been sunk 2 fms. below the adit, and we shall, perhaps, manage to get down 1 or 2 fms. before the engine is ready to work. The ground is good, but the water quick, although the expense of keeping it at the present depth is not more than it cost by working the engine. The shaftmen have been working occasionally (when hindered in the shaft) in the east end of the adit; they have sunk about 2 fms., and we have now a good lode in the end for nearly 2 ft. wide, saving work. It is important that this end should be pushed on, as I believe we have whole ground to the surface, and we should soon lay open a large extent of tin ground ready for stoping. I expect to have the axle of the wheel on the mine next week, and shall then begin fixing the wheel, stamps, &c. —G. BENNETTS: March 8.

HOPE VALLEY.—The lode in the 35, driving south, is 2 feet wide, composed of carbonate of lime and spar, spotted with lead ore. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level will produce 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 23, driving south on the eastern part, is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes in bottom of this level will yield 9 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will produce 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 11, driving in the western part of the lode, will produce 1 ton of lead ore per fm.—a very promising end. The stopes in the bottom of this level will produce 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 11 will produce 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm. Upon the whole, this mine has a very healthy appearance.

IRISH CONSOLS.—The cross-cut, driving north from trial-shaft, in the 20 fm. level, is 7 ft. wide, and I hope in another fortnight to see the Champion lode on this point. Collera's adit, west from new shaft, is set 10 fms. to three miners and three labourers, at 30s. per fm. From what I stated in my last, you will understand that we are driving on the south or flookan part of the new shaft, under adit, is set 5 fms. to three miners and three labourers, at 21. 15s. per fm. This shaft will be sunk sufficient size to admit of pitwork, should it eventually be found necessary. The cross-cut, south from Collera's adit, is set 6 ft. to two miners and two labourers. The ground in this end is very much mineralised; consequently I have thought of a prudent to drive another fathom, in the expectation of meeting with another lode. I am employed in clearing the surface for a new shaft at the point of intersection of the great cross-course and Champion lode, have not yet reached the fast ground; consider that the effects of the cross-course have been a deep deposit of an alluvial character of the spot where we are at work. The men are regularly working in a satisfactory manner. —HENRY THOMAS: March 6.

LAMHROOE.—The lode in the 40 fm. level west, is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, intermixed with 6 cwt. ore throughout, and very promising. In the pitch west of Jones's shaft, in back of the 30, there is a good branch of lead ore set, on tribute at 12s. in the lb.

LANGFORD AND BARING.—During the past week we have driven the 20 fm. level east, on the silver-lead part of the lode, 5 ft. 6 in., lode at present about 2½ ft. wide, composed of flookan and carbonate of iron, interspersed with lead, and occasionally spots of silver, from which we have broken, during the past week, three tons of silver ore, of tolerable quality, also some cwt. for dressing; none of the copper levels in this level taken down since last report. The stopes both in the 15 and 40 fm. levels are much as last reported. The tribute department is also without much alteration. At Wheel Baring we are continuing our costaining for the Langford level, and during the past week we have discovered different branches of gossan and mudiie, interspersed with mudiie, but have not found the lode in a settled state the last week. We are continuing our operations on the south or Harrowbarrow lode, mentioned last week, but finding the old pit so crushed together, we could not clear the same without timbering at once. I, therefore, thought it would be better to sink a new shaft a little further west, which is to be known by the name of Killybeg's shaft, where we have just discovered the lode, but cannot say much as to its character, but hope to do so in a post or two. The parcel of copper on Friday weighed 29 tons 18 cwt. dry weight. We have sampled the parcels of silver-lead and silver ores on the mine, samples of which I sent to the smelting works yesterday, the 7th. Parcel of lead computed 4 tons; ditto silver ore, 1 ton. —W. KNOTT: March 8.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—Our sampmen are now engaged in cutting a pit in the 20 fathom level, and it will be completed to-morrow; we have just seen the level of the lode; a considerable quantity of water is coming from it. I will give you some details in my next. The flat-rod shaft continues hard; we shall sink the 20 fm. level with 8 ft. more sinking. The lode in the adit level west is disordered by a cross branch, which has heaved the lode north—we are following it by cutting. In the 10 west the lode is the same in size as last reported, but not so good; we are about to rise and sink through the ground, from one level to the other; ventilation, in the 10 east the lode, which has been gradually improving, though not regular, has some rich work for tin; we only want depth to become productive. —PETER PASCO: March 7.

LOVEDEN UNITED.—The lode in the 10 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, has been taken down for the past week. The lode in the stopes in back of this level, are yielding 1½ tons of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 10 west, the lode at the level, east of shaft, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, yielding about 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the Pen-y-bank shaft is about 4 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. —S. TREVELYAN: March 8.

MOLLAND.—The lode in the 62 east appears to be opening wider, and producing more ore than when last reported. The lode in the 52 east is much the same in size and character as last week, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have commenced sinking the winze in this level, with four men, where the lode is large, composed of quartz, ore, and white iron, altogether saving work, though not rich. The stopes in the back of this level will produce 1 to 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the stopes in the back of the 12 fm. level east no lode has been taken down in the past week. —TAMAS BENNETTS: March 8.

MOUNT'S BAY.—The engine-shaft has been sunk in the past week 1 ft., the shaftmen being engaged in cutting hitches for bearers, and fixing the same. The cross-cut, driven by a small slide, the north cross-cut has been driven 4 ft.—ground much the same as last report. —JAMES RICHARDS: March 8.

NORTH BASSET.—No lode has been taken down in the new shaft during the past week. In the 102, driving west of the new shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 42 per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 92, west of the new shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 141 per fm. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of the mine. —T. GLANVILLE: March 4.

NORTH DOWNS.—The lode in the 90 fm. level, east of John Michael's shaft, continues to be worth 301 per fm., and the ore part is now a little below the back of the end. The lode in the winze has not been taken down. The back and bottom pitches are not deteriorated, but are yielding a fair quantity of ore. As the winze has been very favourable during the past week, we have opened George's shaft at Wheel Peever, and everything is being prepared to descend, as far as the water will allow us, for the purpose of examining the backs, in which several old shafts are supposed to contain considerable quantities of tin ore exist, which might be profitable now at the present price of the metal; this we shall soon prove. I entertain a favourable opinion of the unwrought ground in this part of the sett. —J. PRINCE: March 4.

NORTH LEVANT (St. Just).—The mine never looked so well as at present. We find the carbona going below the level in a large mass, of good quality. We shall on Friday next about 7000, worth of tin. —W. C. VIVIAN: March 7.

NORTH WHAL ROBERT.—The 32 fm. level, driving east, continues to have kindly appearance, being about 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The back of this level is not so productive as it has been. The 42 fm. level, driving west, is getting in more settled ground. The stopes in the back of this level are yielding well, producing 2½ tons of good quality ore per fm. The pitches are yielding kindly work. —A. PRYOR: March 7.

OKEL TOR.—The communication through the hill being completed, every part of the mine is now thoroughly ventilated. In the cross-cut north, driving to cut the great gossan lode, a branch of lead ore has been met with, similar to the branch near the cross-course, and within a short distance of the copper lode. Men are engaged in waggons away the stuff broken in the rise and level, to enable us to drive south to cut a north underlay of the copper lode. In the 10, the men have opened on the back of the lead lode, composed of a soft spar, containing gossan and lead ore. The cylinder and case, &c., of the steam-engine was taken on the quay to-day. The carpenters will now be forward with the capstan and all with all possible dispatch. —W. B. COLLOS.

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLS.—We have this day dropped the lift to the bottom, and are now busy night and day clearing the rubbish, &c., with the horse-wheel. We find a great deal of ground stopped away south of the shaft, but the quantity of rubbish prevents us from saying what it contains. On a collar near the bottom of the 27 fm. level we found good stones of antimony, from ½ to 2 cwt. each, which are good indications of a large lode at the bottom, full particulars of which we shall give in our next report. The stopes in the back of the 27 fm. level are still producing ore, and we have today, at one blast, ½ ton of antimony, a supply of quality, the stopes in the 20 fm. level still continue to produce good ore, we are also breaking ore from the bottoms of the same level, and the lodes have improved. In course of some of the old workings we have discovered some good branches of ore, and shall men to work on them immediately. We have this day fixed a collar in the engine-shaft, and shall commence to-morrow to work on the large branch. We have broken in the 20 fm. level some fine stones of lead, from 8 to 10 lbs. weight, or more, from the lead course crossing the lode near the old bottoms. We will form the committee some samples of the lead ore, which we may carry away from the bottom, to be analysed, and we have brought to surface a good pile of antimony and are sampling it for market. At Wheel Thomas, the end of the deep adit is looking well, and we think of driving a little further east, and then cross-cut a few feet through the lode, to see what it contains. The stopes in the back of this level are not quite so rich for us as when last reported. At Wheel Rose, we are forwarding the work as quickly as possible, so as to unwater it, and see the bottom as soon as we can. We anticipate large returns from this part of the sett. All other matters are progressing favourably. —R. VERRAN: S. KEAST: March 8.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRININS.—At East Crinins, in the 122 fm. level, we have cut through the lode, which

good, lode 2 ft. wide, producing 10 cwt. of ore per fathom. In the 70 fm. level north the ground is moderate—lode 1 ft. wide, producing 8 cwt. of ore per fathom. In the 80 fm. level the ground is looking much the same as last reported. We sampled 50 tons of ore on Feb. 25. The shaft in East Wheel Golden is down 13 fms. below the surface of the ground. It is 3 1/2 ft. wide, and impregnated throughout with carbonate of lead.—**J. K. MITCHELL:** March 6.

PENHAUGER.—The lode in the adit end is 2 ft. wide, producing at this time about 2 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; average price for driving the ground 50s. per fathom.—**J. K. MITCHELL:** March 7.

PENNY COURT.—The engine is working beautifully, and the water is in fork. We shall clear out the debris, and sink as speedily as possible. I have received the plans for the western shaft.—**J. GRIFFITHS:** March 7.

PEN-Y-GELLI.—The engine-shaft continues hard, consequently the sinking is slow. The lode in the 20, driving east, is about 2 ft. wide, at present without lead. The 10, driving east, is much easier for driving, and the lode is becoming more settled. The lode in the adit level, driving west, is large and promising, but producing no lead to save.—**W. MICHELL:**

PENANCE CONSOLS.—The 24 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is still opening tin ground; we have discovered another branch in this end since our last report, which we have not seen before, which is producing some good tin stuff; the new vein, which we have not seen before, is looking very well; east of this shaft, on the south pitch in the back of this level is looking very well; east of this shaft, on the south pitch, we have another branch in the south side, producing tin—the lode in this level is much larger than usual, and more promising for tin; we have resumed the 10, driving east, and the lode is looking very well; the 15 east, on the north lode, is looking improved, and is producing excellent stones of tin, the lode being larger and richer than anything I have seen in this end before; the pitch in the back of this level, which was refused by the old mine, is taken by the new, and is looking very well, and if the shaft continues to the end of these take they will work. We have put a price on the ends we intend to set, and expect they will be taken in a day or two. Our men are working very well, and we are opening ground to my satisfaction. The prospects of the mine to-day are better than they were a month since.—**NORMAN TREMBLE:** March 3.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft has been sunk in the past week 4 1/2 feet, making the whole sinking below the 40 fm. level 9 ft. The branch in this shaft is still giving tin of excellent quality. The 40 fm. level west, on south lode, has been driven 9 ft.; lode 1 ft. wide, spotted with copper ore throughout. The same level east has been driven 6 ft.; lode 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore. The 30 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, has been driven 7 ft.; lode 2 1/2 ft. wide, and worth 7 ft. per fm. for tin.—**J. RICHARDS:** March 8.

PERRAN UNITED.—In the 70 fm. level west the end is much improving; in the 20 fathom level east we have a large lode, which is daily improving in appearance. We have no doubt the shaft here soon have a rich course of ore. The tribute pitch in this level is looking well. The 50 lode is improving. The 40 west still maintaining its good appearance. The 30 west is greatly improving, worth in eight fms. 4 tons per fathom. We are driving on a lode in the 20 cross-cut south, which is producing good stones of tin.—**J. G. WILSON:** March 8.

RITON CASTLE.—We have not yet cut the lode, but water has appeared in the face of the level, and is daily increasing, which indicates that we are not far from it.—**R. P. EDESTEEN:**

ROBBINGTON.—The south lode in the deep adit level, driving east, is just the same as last reported. Wat-on's engine-shaft is now down 33 fathoms from surface, in which we have discovered a new lode, which is 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed of sulphate of barite, fluor-spar, and impregnated with lead ore of good quality, with a strong feed of water issuing therefrom, inasmuch that we are obliged to suspend our operations in sinking for the present until the cross-cut gets nearer the shaft, so as to drain off the water in the shaft level. The north lode in the middle adit level, driving east, is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of lead ore. Watson's lode in this level is 1 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, impregnated with lead ore. The south lode, driving east in this level, is 1 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of lead ore. The stope in the back of the shallow level, on Taylor's lode, still continues to yield saving work for lead ore; the shallow level on this lode has a very promising appearance, being 2 ft. wide, composed of barites of good quality, and yielding excellent lumps of lead ore—probably ground. The north lode in the shallow level, driving east, is 1 1/2 feet wide, chiefly composed of gossan.—**W. BARRETT:** March 8.

SOUTHERIDGE CONSOLS.—Our eastern shaft is much the same as last reported. The lode is 2 ft. wide, carrying a leader of black and yellow ore, 6 in. wide; the quality is very rich, and nearly all the branch veins sampling as it is drawn up. The western shaft is just the same as last reported. We have this week been searching for an adit in the ancient workings, which I hope we have found, if so, it will be a great accommodation to us. We shall only have to drive a cross-cut from the old workings to our lode, which will come in about 25 fms. deep to our eastern shaft. We shall also test what those workings were done for. I have no doubt we shall find a good lode of tin. The whim is set to work.—**J. METHERELL:** March 9.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—There is no change to notice at the flat-roof shaft since last report; the lode is about 11 ft. wide, producing tin throughout. All our other operations are progressing satisfactorily.—**T. GLENVILLE:** March 4.

SOUTH CRENNER.—We have this day set Carn's engine-shaft to sink below the 6 ft. by eight men, for bearers and cliers, 2 fms., at 15s. per fathom, and to be paid for putting down main lode, cutting cliers-plat, putting in bearers, fixing the 20-inch plunger, complete, 30s. The 74, east of Carn's, has been driven in the past month 3 ft. 3 in., at 10s. per fathom; for the present month to drive by four men, for the month at 9s. per fathom; lode 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing 1 1/2 tons of tin per fathom. The 64 fm. level, east of Gore's, has been driven in the past month 1 ft. 8 in., at 17s. and 18s. per fathom—set for the present month at 14s. per fm., by four men, 1 fm.; lode 3 1/2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 54 ft. of Gore's, has been driven in the past month 1 fm. 1 ft. 8 in., at 18s. per fm.—set for the present month, at 6s. per fathom, to drive by four men; lode 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, quartz, peach, jack, and mundaie. We have set for the present month 23 tribute pitches—tributes from 8s. to 13s. 4d. in 17., by 60 men and three boys.—**J. DELBRIDGE:** March 7.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—The ground in the adit level is favourable for driving; we are not yet through the elvan course; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of apatite and spar, intermixed with elvan. The ground in the shaft, sinking below the level is favourable; we shall sink this winze with all possible speed, as there is a fair probability that the lode will greatly improve in depth. The fixing of the engine is nearly completed. I hope in my next to inform you that it is set to work.—**J. GORE:** March 6.

SOUTH HERODSFOT.—Since my letter of the 4th inst. David's lode has greatly improved, having increased from 2 1/2 to full 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, apatite, and quartz, impregnated with yellow copper and mineral green throughout; and the north part with good stones of dredge, underlying 2 feet to the fathom; the walls are a light blue kila; there are in and about this lode strong indications of a good deposit of mineral not far distant. I have set this lode to drive for 30s., and pay all costs, 50s. rent, and we men to take out their stuff. The men have driven 16 feet since Saturday morning; the present course is 40° south-west; if this lode continues in the present course, we shall shortly come in contact with the caunter lode; when we come to the junction, I have no doubt I shall have to write a more encouraging report than I have done before. The caunter lode is much the same as last report, 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, mundaie, and spots of silver-lead ore. I have set for four men, at 55s. per fm., 2 fms. stent. In my last I recommended tramway and wagon for David's level; I find the whole cost of, say 40 fms., would be about 27.—**JOSEPH MATTHEWS:** March 8.

SOUTH POLITHMORE.—The shaft is holed from the back of the level, with a continuation of the gossan lode throughout, from 3 to 4 feet wide. The men who have been employed in this work will now commence preparing the level, by laying down beams to reach the 90 ft. shaft. The timber is now all on the mine, so that there will be no further delay on that account. All the other work is as last reported.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—I have the 5 tons of nickel ore; it will be ready for shipment in a few days. The branches are looking well, but we shall not be able until the end of this month to get up any quantity, as it will require that time to open more ground, and render the lode more easily, and consequently, cheaper. The winze level is daily at work. We shall commence erecting the stamps on Monday, if all be well; we are raising some good tin stuff.—**R. H. WILLIAMS:** March 4.

TALIESIN SILVER-LEAD (CARDIGANSHIRE).—We have indeed a splendid mine. In No. 3, the lode has cut into ground producing 3 tons per fm.; and No. 13 lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing, at the least, 3 tons per fm. We are preparing the ore for market, and several tons are already dressing.—**H. C. MORRIS:**

TAMAR MARIA.—The adit end was re-set for the current month on Saturday last, at 2s. 6d. per fm.; this level was extended 2 1/2 fms. only during the past month, but with our present increased strength we shall proceed more rapidly. I estimate that we shall cut No. 3 lode in about 13 fms. further driving.—**E. JAMES:** March 5.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—In the 215 fathom level the lode is 18 in. wide, saving work. In the 205 fm. level the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of apatite and spar. In the 190 and the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of apatite and spar, poor at present. In the 180 and the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of apatite, mundaie, and ore, all saving work. In the 160 and the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of apatite and ore, good saving work. In the 140 and the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of grey elvan and mundaie, and ore. In the 120 and the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of grey elvan and mundaie, and ore. In the 100 and the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of grey elvan and mundaie, and ore. In the 80 and the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of grey elvan and mundaie, and ore. In the 60 and the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of grey elvan and mundaie, and ore. In the 40 and the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of grey elvan and mundaie, and ore. 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WHEAL TEHDY.—The lodes in the different levels are just the same as last reported. At the engine-shaft the lode is now standing for about 6 feet overhanging, which we think advantageous for sinking, and by the middle part of next week we shall begin to take the lode in taking it down, and we think it will be productive for ore. In the 30, south of the engine-shaft, we have more water than usual, which is an indication of a lode near us.—D. LANSKREY: March 4.

WHEAL TRELLAWNY.—Smith's shaft is sunk 2 fms. 5 ft. below the 98 fm. level, ground very stiff. In the 98, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 107 fm. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 187 fm. per fm. In the 88, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 107 fm. per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 121 fm. per fm. In the 78, north end, no lode taken down since last week. In the 68, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 77 fm. per fm. In the 58, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 94 fm. per fm. In the 48, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 77 fm. per fm. Chippendale's shaftmen are engaged as last week. The slopes and pitches are yielding a fair quantity of ore. We shipped on Wednesday last, the parcel of lead ore sold to the Tamar Company on the 24th Feb., computed 67 tons; it weighed 69 tons 10 cwt.—J. KEMP: March 7.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—The boundary engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. 2 feet under the 93 fm. level; the ground is much the same as last reported. In the 93, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is split in three parts, and worth 57 fm. per fm.; the slopes in back of the same level are worth 67 fm. per fm. In the 83, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 57 fm. per fm.; the slopes in back of the same level are worth 77 fm. per fm. In the 73, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 77 fm. per fm.; the same level east, on the engine lode, is suspended for the present, the lode being small and poor; there is no change to notice in the cross-cut south of the same level, towards Wallis's lode, since last reported. The slopes in bottom of the 63, are worth 97 fm. per fm. At the new engine-shaft, on the south lode, in the 90 east, the lode is disordered with a leader of tinstuff on the south part, worth 57 fm. per fm. In the 70, east of Arthur's shaft, on the same lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, brint, and muddle. In the 50, east of the same shaft, the lode is 13 in. wide, producing some saving work for tinstuff. We are still clearing and securing the 30 east of middle shaft, on the same lode; the slopes in back of the same level are worth 27 fm. per fm.—R. WILLIAMS; H. ROBERTS: March 1.

WHEAL TREVENA (DELAKE).—Durham's shaft has been sunk 6 fms. below the 50 fm. level, where the lode is of more favourable character than for some fathoms above. In driving the 50 fm. level east the quality of the lode appears to be improving. In the 40 fm. level east the lode is large, and producing rich stones of tin. In the 30 fm. level east we have intersected a lode, forming a junction with Gurney's lode, producing a very favourable effect on the character of the latter, which is now yielding good quality work for tin. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine worthy of notice. We shall sell next week about 1 tons of tin.—W. C. VIVIAN: March 7.

WHEAL TRISTREM.—The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 40 fm. level, the bottom of which is a light blue killas, kindly for mineral: 4 fathoms of the 40 cross-cut was set on Saturday last, to six men, at 47. 10s. per fathom. The east end, in the 28 fm. level, was set to six men, to drive 6 ft., at 47. We think there is a lode or branches further north, as water is issuing from it. The cross-cut, south of the wheel-shaft, is set to six men, at 57. 15s. per fathom, stented 4 fms.; the end on the lode, north of the wheel-shaft, to six men, at 27. 15s. per fathom, stented 4 fathoms.—J. JENKIN: March 8.

WHEAL UNITY.—There is no material change worthy of notice in our underground prospects, with the exception of the 30 fathoms level, east of eastern wheel shaft, No. 2, where there is a little improvement in copper. I am glad to find the water rapidly going down in the south ground. At Hampton's shaft it is down about 6 fms. below the adit level; and on the Wheel Treasury lode, further south, it is in fork about 16 fms. under.—JOSEPH VIVIAN: March 6.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—Setting report for March: The north lode engine-shaft to sink below the 40 fm. level, by six men and three labourers, 1 fm. 3 ft., to cut a cistern-plate, bearer holes, &c., put in a pen-house, bed casing, with all necessary timber, as per bargain, 417, which will take about four weeks and three days to accomplish. The 40, to drive west of engine-shaft, by six men, 2 fms., at 77 fm. per fm.; this level is driven from shaft, 27 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., the lode is about 3 ft. wide, of the same character as last reported, producing very strong muddle, with good stones of yellow copper ore, and a quantity of water issuing therefrom. In the 30, east of said shaft, is driven 2 fms. 1 ft. from plate; the lode in this level is apparently very large, which we have cut into upwards of 5 ft., and find it composed principally of capel, spar, and muddle, impregnated with yellow copper ore; this end is at present suspended, being so near the shaft, and not sufficiently ventilated for all the men to work advantageously, until Kessell's winze is communicated with the said level west, which will be again resumed sinking, as soon as the water is sufficiently drained therefrom. The 23 to drive west of Kessell's winze, by six men, 2 fms., at 77. 10s. per fm.; this end is driven west of winze 7 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; the lode here is very large, the same character as last reported, and is composed principally of beautiful spar, very strong muddle, and good stones of yellow copper ore.—G. ROWE.

WHEAL ZION.—The following bargains were taken in this mine on Saturday last:—viz., the engine-shaft, to sink by 12 men, 2 fms., to cut the lode, at 204 fm. per fm.; the 50 fm. level east, to drive by six men, 3 fms., at 57. 15s. per fm.; no lode taken down during the past week; the 50 fm. level west, to drive on the south part of the lode, by two men and two boys, 2 fms., at 57. 10s. per fm.; the 40 cross-cut south, to drive by four men, 2 fms., at 57. 15s. per fm.; no alteration to report in Thomas's winze, to sink by six men, 2 fms., at 127 fm. per fm.; lode looking well, producing good work; the 40 fm. level east, to drive by two men and two boys, to cut through the lode, 3 ft. per fathom, lode as last reported. We have thought it advisable to suspend Richard's shaft, in consequence of the great increase of water, until the lode is cut in the engine-shaft, which we hope will save the expense of a line of rods and lift of pumps.—JAMES BRAY: March 8.

WHITFORD.—In extending the adit level east, on No. 4 lode, we have intersected the sperry lode; at the junction the ground looks very promising, and produces some good stones of lead. As many shallow bunches of lead have been found at the junction of lodes, we have commenced a surface shaft, and although yet but a few feet deep we have taken out some very solid lumps of lead.—W. MICHELL.

FOREIGN MINES.

COPIAPO MINES.—[Received on the 7th of March.]
Copiapó, Jan. 16.—COPPER MINES.—CHICO.—In the 60 fm. level, now being extended east of HARMAN'S shaft, we have a large lode, yielding occasional stones of ore. In the 50 fm. level, now being extended to the east of the same shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and is producing some superior class ore; the winze in the bottom of this level is looking very well. In the 45 fm. level the lode is 4 ft. wide, carrying a branch on the north wall of from 1½ to 2 ft. wide of shippable ore. In the 40 fathom level, now being driven east, we have a bunch of ore about 2 ft. wide. In the winze in the bottom of this level the lode is split into two parts. All the other parts of the mine are without the slightest change. We are getting on pretty well with the new shaft—having commenced sinking it last week with three men.

SAN AGUSTIN.—In each of the bottom levels, now being extended to the north and south of No. 3 shaft, we have a large lode, and from which we are raising a large quantity of average quality ore. In the 25 fm. level, now being driven to the north of the same shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, ory throughout. In the 12 fm. level, also being driven north, we have a good bunch of ore, about 2 ft. wide; the winze also in the bottom of this level is yielding very well.

SAN CARLOS.—In this mine we have nothing new. Both the shaft and winze are yielding a fair quantity of shippable ore; and from here I hope shortly to see greater returns.

SAN PATRICIO.—In this mine I am sorry to say the lode continues very small; still it is producing a little superior quality ore.
Prodor for December.—Chico, 31 tons; San Agustín, 40; San Carlos, 15; San Patricio, 6—115 tons of ore shippable. Chico, 10 tons; Morado Mines, 10 tons, not shippable—135 tons.

SILVER MINES.—AL FID HALLADA.—This mine, I am happy to say, is looking remarkably well. In the No. 1 level the lode is 10 in. wide of good ore. In the No. 7 level the lode is 2 ft. wide—ore of average quality. In the No. 8 level the lode at present is small. In the No. 10 level the lode is 2 ft. wide, of excellent ore. In the No. 11 level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, average quality ore. In the No. 12 level the lode is 2 ft. wide—ore of about 250 lbs. per cwt. In Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16 levels the lode is small, but being extended far east, the bunch of ore now being laid open in the levels above. The ore sent to the city in the past fortnight are about 50 tons, of from 240 to 250 lbs. per cwt.

CARMEN ALTO.—Here we are progressing very satisfactorily. Since my last we have again broken a piece of the lode, and it has yielded about 1 ton of ore. The lode in the shaft is 10 in. wide—orey throughout; and in the level now being driven north it is 6 in. wide, producing ore of about 80 lbs. per cwt.; but as we proceed in depth we have every reason to expect it to improve in quality and quantity.

SANTA ANA.—This mine is looking more promising than for some time past. The lode is nearly 1 ft. wide, yielding a small quantity of low quality ore. In none of the other mines have we the slightest change.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINES.

Cobre, Jan. 25.—Taylor's shaft is sinking very slowly; the lode is much larger, without ore, and has a very unpromising aspect. If there is no improvement in the 62 fm. level, I could not recommend your going deeper. I do not think the lode under the 56 will pay for driving a 62 fm. level. I would recommend to drive the 56 fm. level so far as to drain the east shoot of ore ground under the 44, to enable the sinking of a 56 fm. level; if it improves, and if it will remunerate to stop. In discovery shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and is producing very well as last week, but the lode still gives excellent stones of red and grey ore. In the adit end we have opened another 6 ft. westward. I believe we have been mistaken in supposing we had cut the Peruvian lode, and that the Discovery lode was cut off or heaved. There have been veins of brookan, quartz, and muddle, for several feet south of Discovery lode, but I think the junction is still before us, and hope yet may not be entirely disappointed in the result.

Feb. 1 [Received March 8].—Taylor's shaft is not quite so hard for sinking; I am sorry to say there is no improvement for ore. We cut on Monday a large vugh on the south side, which might have been a lode; I could see no ore, but it may lead to some alteration. In the 44, the back of the 56 fm. level, 4 ft. east from shaft, the lode is 6 feet wide, and will produce 3 tons of shippable ore per fathom, besides about an equal amount which will go to the muddle heap. The lode in this part contains more pease or chlorite and less spar than in the back of the 50 fm. level. At Discovery shaft we have commenced driving east at the 20 fm. level; the lode is 2 ft. wide, consisting of quartz, scattered with grey ore. There is a good stone of grey ore also in the 20 fm. level west; the country at this level has a very favourable appearance. I should very much like to see the lode 20 fms. deeper. In the 10 fm. level we are stopping the lode westwards from the winze; the lode yields excellent grey and red ore, but is very much scattered, and it requires a large pile of lode stuff to produce a few tons of ore. In the adit end the lode is not easy for breaking. Ore raised in January, 11 tons; precipitate, 4 tons.—J. TREWICK.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED SILVER MINES.
Wittenberg, March 2.—The end driving east on the Teufelsgrub lode, in Wittenberg's mine, has not improved since last report; and, as we have some length of poor ground before us, I do not anticipate any favourable change in this part of the mine for the present. The rise in the back of the level is still producing some good ore. The lode remains the same as when last reported on. In the end driving west from the bottom of the winze, under the Wittenberg's level, the lode is producing 5 cwt. of ore per fm. In the end east the lode is 8 in. wide, worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm. In the middle level the end going east is poor; in the rise in the back of ditto the lode is 11 ft. wide, producing 25 cwt. of ore per fm. In pit 11 b the lode is 14 in. wide, producing 5 cwt. of ore per fm. In pit 13 a ditto, the lode is 5 in. wide, producing 5 cwt. of ore per fm. In pit 14 a ditto, the lode is 13 in. wide, producing 12 cwt. of ore per fm. In the winze sinking under Trudert's level, No. 5, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 18 cwt. of ore per fm. In the end driving west from the bottom of the winze, towards the middle level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt.

of ore per fm. The pitches in the back of the Trudert's level, Nos. 22 b, 22 b, and 23 b, are worth respectively 12, 14, and 22 cwt. of ore per fm. In the winze sinking on Schindler lode, from the Trudert's level, the lode is 6 in. wide, producing 5 cwt. of ore per fm. The pitches on the Schindler, in the back of the Trudert's level (aix in number), remain as when last reported on. The shaft from the surface is 146 ft. deep, and the ground continues hard.

HEERENWALD.—I have much pleasure in stating that we, yesterday, made an important discovery in this mine. In the end driving west I have of late had reason to doubt whether we had the right lode; and on putting a shot into the hanging wall, we have reached what appears to be the real lode; it is 3½ ft. wide, and will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. As the lode is not yet properly opened on, I cannot say whether it will be valuable; but as soon as we have proved it, I will write again. In the end driving east in this mine the lode is 8 in. wide, with good stones of ore.

WEIS.—In the end driving south the lode is 8 in. wide, with stones of ore; although nothing to value, the lode looks promising. On the surface we have not yet been able to resume dressing, as the weather still continues very severe; but I trust in another fortnight to see all in full activity again.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Guasavato, Jan. 27.—MINE OF RAYAS.—Since the last report an unfavourable change had occurred in this mine, and the outlay had, in consequence, exceeded the returns by some \$800.

MINE OF JESUS MARIA V. JOSE.—The level of San Hilario had been brought to a conclusion, and the pozo to connect it with the upper level of San Apolonio was being driven downwards from the latter with all possible vigour. This pozo is called San Francisco Javier. In the end of the level of San Hilario a cross-cut had been driven through the lode, with the object of testing its quality. The result had not reached the expectations formed. The vein was found to be 2 varas broad, and favourable in appearance, but with little ore, and that thinly spread or sprinkled over it, the better part being near the lower wall. It was, however, sufficiently encouraging to induce going down lower, and it is, therefore, proposed that when the completion of the pozo of San Francisco Javier shall have provided the necessary ventilation to again sink in the pozo of San Hilario, and test the vein at some 35 varas increased depth. Two days after the dispatch of the last report the owners of Villarrino effected a junction.

MINE OF TRINIDAD.—The only work carried on throughout the month had been the sinking of the shaft of Guadalupe, and which had attained the depth of 138 varas. At 205 varas a cross-cut would be driven to cut the lode, and a further depth of 3 varas sunk in the shaft, to form a caja, or receptacle for any water which may drain from the vein. The water in the pozos remained as before reported, but as it had not increased, it is to be supposed that it is draining off to St. Vincent, which is borne out by the fact that the workings of that mine nearest the Trinidad they have lately met with water.

ALDANA.—The works necessary to keep possession of the mine has been carried on. **Zocatecas Claims.**—Since the last report, the only payment made to account of the liquidation of these claims had been \$384, received in Tampico. Convoys with bullion for shipment were on the road, both for Vera Cruz and Tampico, and by next packet it was presumed further payments would be advised.

Finances in Mexico.—The usual monthly statement of returns and expenditure, brought down to the 21st inst., shows an actual cash asset in hand of \$18,925 5.

Haciendas.—Barrera: All operations had been concluded in this establishment. Dolores continued to be employed as last reported.

Quicksilver.—A slight fall had occurred in the price of this article, which might be quoted at \$64 per quintal, cash. The stock on hand was as follows—viz.: In use at Barrera none, stock transferred to Dolores; in stock at Dolores, 12,492 lbs. 3 ozs.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, March 10, 1854.

ENGLISH IRON.				per Ton.	SPLITTER.			
Bar and bolt	—	—	—	£9 10 0	On the spot	.....p. ton	£ —	— 34 0 0
In Wales	—	—	—	8 10 0	To arrive	.....	—	— 24 0 0
In Liverpool	—	—	—	9 10 0				
In Staffordshire	—	—	—	10 10 0				
Sheets, single	—	—	—	12 10 0				
" double	—	—	—	14 0 0				
Hoop	—	—	—	11 15 0				
Rod, round	—	—	—	11 0 0				
Nail rod, square	—	—	—	10 10 0				
Rails (Wales)	—	—	—	8 10 0				
" (Staffordshire)	—	—	—	8 10 0				
Railway Churns, Clyde & Co.	—	—	—	—				
No. 1, Clyde	—	—	—	3 18 0				
3-1/2 No. 1 & 2-1/2 No. 1	—	—	—	3 18 0				
No. 1, in Wales	—	—	—	4 10 0				
Scotch Pig No. 1 in London	—	—	—	5 0 0				
Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened, Surface Rails	9	0	0	9 2 0				
Cold-chill, No. 1 Foundry	5	10	0	6 10 0				
Charcoal bars	—	—	—	14 10 0				
Stirling's Patent Glasgow	—	—	—	3 12 6				
Toughened Pig	Wales	4	0	0 4 5 0				
Ditto	Wales	4	0	0 4 5 0				
FOREIGN IRON.					FOREIGN LEAD.			
Swedish	—	—	—	12 0 0	Pig	.....	p. ton	25 0 0
Russian CCND	—	—	—	17 0 0	Sheet	.....	—	26 0 0
Indian Charcoal Pig	—	—	—	6 0 0				
in London	—	—	—	6 0 0				
FOREIGN STEEL.					FOREIGN TIN.			
Swedish keg, nominal	—	—	—	16 0 0	Block	.....p. cwt.	—	6 10 0
Ditto fagot	—	—	—	—	Ingot	.....	—	— 6 11 0
ZINC.					Bar	.....	—	— 6 11 0
In sheets	d	p. ton	32	0 0	Refined	.....	—	—
					FOREIGN TIN.			
					Banca	.....p. cwt.	6	11 0 0
					Straits (uncertified)	..	6	6 0 0
					TIN-PLATES.			
					IX Charcoal	..p. box	—	1 13 0 0
					IX Ditto	.....	—	1 19 0 0
					IX Coke	.....	—	1 7 0 0
					IX Ditto	.....	—	1 13 0 0
					Canada plates	s. ton	—	16 0 0
					QUICKSILVER	f	n. lb.	0 2 0 0

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 3.—The demand for all kinds of manufactured iron is very active, and prices are fully maintained. In Scotch Pig the business has been limited, dealers and consumers buying only from hand to mouth, at present high rates. In Tin Plates the demand moderate, at former rates. Copper and Lead without change.

MINES.—The Mining Share Market continues dull, and the chief transactions reported are in dividend stocks.—Lead and Copper are firm, and the former metal scarce, and in demand, which looks well for the lead-producing mines. Tin has fallen nearly 6s. a ton. In Devon Great Consols, transactions have taken place at 4250 to 4300; Alfred Consols, 230 to 247; Great Alfred, 317. 10s. to 322. 10s.; Messer, 1100; Merilyn, 10s.; Buller, 1100 to 1125; Condor, 1400 to 1450; North Trellawny, 67. 15s. to 71; South Caradon, 3000; West Basset, 157. 10s. to 167; Hingston Down, 137. 10s. to 144; South Tamar, 77. 10s. to 77. 10s.; East Tamar, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Wheal Providence, 347; Thomas United, 12. 10s. to 12. 12d. 6d.; Cwm Daren, 12s. 6d. to 15s. Some excellent reports have been received from Louise Mine, where there is a course of silver-lead ore, worth 2300 per fathom. Bell and Lanarth, 127. 10s. to 127. 10s.; Molland, 10s.; Bedford United, 97; Gustavus, 37. 10s.; Clijah and Wentworth, 7; Gonamena, 157; South Francis, 2500 to 2600; Treweatha, 57. 10s. to 57. 10s. A considerable improvement is said to have taken place in Callington Kelly Bray, and also at Whitford Mine, near Holywell. At Wheal Pollard, near South and West Caradon, there is a lode of a very promising description, such as the agent states he had never seen at either of the Caradons at so shallow a depth. At Hingston Down, the first dividend of 5s. per share (10000) has just been declared.

From a return just made by the House of Commons of the imports and exports of metals for the year ended 5th Jan., 1853, we find that the total imports of copper ore was 37,818 tons; regulus, 5226 tons; unwrought, 2188 tons; old copper, 968 tons; rods, bars, &c., 2993 tons; plates and coils, 23 tons; and copper manufactures to the value of 19,234. 10s. 6d. Of the unwrought copper 1098 tons were from Chili, 628 from South Australia, and 225 tons from Russia. The principal copper ore was from Cuba, Chili, and South Australia; and the largest portion of bars, rods, and ingots was from Russia. The total amount of British copper exported was 16,936 tons; and foreign, 15,999 tons. The amount of tin imported was 2372 tons, of which 1571 were retained for home consumption; the duty amounted to 9488s. Zinc imported, 18,505 tons; oxide of ditto, 788 tons; exported, 1305 tons British, and 5948 foreign. We shall give the returns entire in our next number.

At South Wheal Frances Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 6327. 16s.; ore sold, 2007. 16s. 1d.; Jan., 2393. 1s. 9d.; Feb., 2957. 11s. 4d.; Property-tax on dues, 217. 9s. 6d.; 3350. 14s. 8d.—Mine cost, 11,190. 3s. 4d.; Jan., 994. 3s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 759. 18s. 2d.; dues, 3134. 2s.; rents, taxes, &c., 1567. 18s.; by dividend of 5s. per share, 12407. leaving balance in hand, 7467. 9s. 10d. The balance profit for the three months was 13337. 13s. 10d.

At Hingston Down Consols Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Receipts, 4237. 3s. 5d.—Expenditure, including 5000. on account of new steam-engine, 28384. 2s. 1d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 15991. 3s. 4d. In the estimated accounts of receipts and payments before the next meeting the balance in favour of the mine was 5339. 13s. 6d.; and the value of copper ore to be sold this month will amount to about 1890. A dividend of 5s. per share was declared. The captain's report will be found in another column.

At the New Polgoth and Woodcote Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. P. D. Hadow in the chair), the accounts showed—Installments received on shares, 4335s.; interest on money at bank, 547. 2s. 2d.; 8389. 2s. 2d.—Engine, plant, &c., 7650; mine cost for 10 months, 3537. 11s. 3d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 3837. 10s. 11d. A full report of the meeting will be found in another column.

At the West Phoenix Mine meeting, held at Exeter on the 28th Feb., a call of 15s. per share was made. The report of Captain T. Richards will be found among the Mining Correspondence.

At the Drake Walls Mining Company meeting, on the 3d inst. (Mr. P. Stansby in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 6837. We published last week the captain's report and accounts, and a full report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At the Silver Brook Mine general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Thomas Camplin in the chair), the accounts showed a cash balance of 1537. 14s. in hand, and 3487. 8s. 6d. had been received from the subscribers to the new shaft. In about a month it is expected that 10 or 12 tons of lead ore will be sold. The ore part of the lode in the 11 fm. level, driving south, is 4 in. wide, saving work, and is opening wider, with every appearance of shortly having a good bunch of lead. The winze in the bottom of the 11 fm. level has a leader of ore, 8 or 10 in. wide, and appears to be opening wider. The lode in the slope in the back of the 11 is 4 in. 1 ft. wide, good saving work. In the 22 fm. level south about 4 in. is saving work, and in the shaft, which is 4 fms. 4 ft. below the 22, the lode is considerably improved, about 1 ft. being good saving work. It is expected that the 32 fm. level will be reached in about two months.

At Black Craig Mine meeting, on the 2d inst. (Mr. C. Gilpin in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 4447. 18s. 1d.; ore sold, 874. 15s. 6d.; materials supplied to East Black Craig Mine, 137. 19s. 3d.; 13347. 13s. 6d.—Labour cost and merchant's bills, 9627. 19s. 9d.; management and sundries, 757. 2s. 7d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 2967. 10s. 9d. Assets over liabilities, 6667. 7s. 3d. Capt. R. Williams reported that they had 10 men working in one pitch below the 40, under the south branches. Above the adit, east and west of the boat level, the ground required a strict examination to ascertain if any productive workings could be opened with a view of profit to the company, as in the next two or three months the tributary ground below the adit would be very much exhausted.

At East Black Craig Mine meeting, on the 2d March (Mr. C. Gilpin in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1777. 11s. 10d.; calls received, 3907. 10s.—5687. 1s. 10d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 3967. 15s. 3d.; management, &c., 247. 2s. 6d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 1477. 2s. 10d.; assets over liabilities, 627. 4s. 9d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Captain R. Williams reported that the sinking of the engine-shaft was progressing favourably, but the winz-shaft had taken an immense quantity of timber to secure it. The two lifts of pumps, with the rods, are working remarkably well.

At Pencorse Consols Mine meeting, on Friday (Mr. W. Cooper in the chair), the accounts, for three months ending Jan., showed—Mine cost, 10857. 17s. 10d.; secretary's salary and petty cash, 257. 5s. 10d.; Yorkshire Banking Company, 6000; balance of purchase money, 1627. 10s.—18737. 13s. 5d.—Balance from last account, 4967. 10s.; cash, 207; third instalment, 12507; discount on merchants' bills, 87. 8s. 3d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 997. 10s. 2d. A call of 2s. per share was made. There is no further liability, except the cost for the current month, which the committee report will not be heavy, the larger amounts having all been paid. The erection of the engine, fixing the pumps and shaftwork, &c., have been effected. Capt. Dale and Edwards reported that the appearance of the mine was encouraging, and quite as well as they had anticipated.

At Leeds and St. Aubyn Consols Mine meeting, on the 20th Feb. (Mr. Frederick Hill in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, Oct., 1567. 17s. 6d.; November, 2497. 2s. 9d.; December, 2927. 19s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 777. 11s. 10d.; 1547. 11s. 4d.—Balance from last account, 2817. 3s. 8d.; calls received, 10247; leaving balance against adventurers, 1497. 7s. 8d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capt. Joseph Vivian, Michael W. Marryn, and R. Pope, reported that the engine-shaft had been sunk 15 ft. below the adit level, where the lode was 6 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin, and improving in going down. In the adit level driving east, the north lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 67 fm. per fm.; this lode has very much improved since the last meeting, and is now worth nearly 127 fm. per fm.

At Castle Dinas Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. F. M. Ball in the chair), the accounts for four months, ending with January costs, showed—Balance at account, 797. 15s. 7d.; mine cost from Oct. to Jan., 3167. 12s.; two of Berdan's machines, 12507; balance of interest account, 97. 3s. 1d.; engineer at the mine, 1067. 16s. 3d.—Call on 23d Jan., 4097. 12s.; leaving balance against adventurers, 12557. 18s. 8d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made on the estate, for the 18th of April. It is confidently expected that the machines will be in operation within two months. Messrs. Dalloway, Gosse, P. Watson, and Stubbs, were appointed the committee for the ensuing three months. The report of the committee, and the agent's report, will be found in another column.

The Boscastle Down Mine accounts, for the half-year ending Dec. 31, show—Balance from last account, 2627. 13s. 10d.; labour cost, carriage, coals, merchants' bills, &c., 15707. 6s. 3d.—Ore sold, 18897. 3s. 6d.; materials sold, 23437. 10s.; leaving balance against adventurers, 3007. 6s. 7d.

In the early part of last week a very fine lode was discovered in cutting a drain in an adjoining farm, some quarter of a mile north of the Great Welsh Mine. It was immediately applied for by the agent of Mr. Henry Gibson, the spirited promoter of mines in South Wales, when the proprietor at once acceded to it.

At Ivy Tor Consols, in driving south in the 20, across the lode, they have this week cut some very rich yellow copper ore, in beautiful light prisms, with capel and greens. The adventure altogether, we are informed, looks most cheering.

Capt. John Hitchens arrived in England on Tuesday, by the *Magdalena*.

During the week shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Anglessea Coal Company, Bedford United, Ballewiddon, Condurrow, Dhurow, Foxdale, Gonacons, Great Polkoth, Great Onslow, Merilyn, North Pool, Providence, South Tamar, South Carolina, South Tolly, South Wales, St. Aubyn and Grylla, Tincroft, Trefrieth Consols, Trefreth, West Providence, Wheel Arthur, Wheel Buller, Wheel Breck, Wheel Gwyn, Wheel Golden, Wheel Trelawny, Wrysgan Slate, Bell and Lanarth, Beacon, Bodmin United, Roseau, Camborne Consols, Castle Dinas, Cliffland and Wentworth, Craigwen, Cubert, Cwm Darren, Devon Burra, Devon Kapunda, East Tamar, Great Crinins, Great Welsh, Great Wheel Alfred, Gustaf, Hawkmoor, Hingston Down Consols, Henneock, Keswick, Ludgvan Lease, Mevor, Molland, North Wheel Trelawny, Penmaen, Poltimore, Prince Albert, Riton, Smeaton, Smeaton United, Smeaton Wheel Buller, Sortridge Consols, Great Cowarth, Red Castle, Kinsey United, Tavy Consols, Vale of Towy, Wheel Guskus, Wheel Kitty, Wheel May, Wheel Wrey, Wheel Zion, Clive United, Devon United, Fox Tor, Hill Wheel Consols, South Devon Consols, West Wheel Arthur, Wood Mine, Dhurow, Kemare, Lakenore, Knockatrelle, General Mining Company for Ireland, Mining Company of Ireland, Wicklow, &c.

In Foreign Mines, the market has been steady. Metalfes, on Monday, were par to 1/2 prem.; Sue River, 1/2 dis to par; Cologne Lead, 1/2 dis to 1/2; Iberian, 1/2 dis to 1/2; San Fernando, 1/2 dis to par; Oberhoff, 1/2 dis to par; Clarendon, 1/2 dis to 1/2; Port Royal, 1/2 dis to 1/2; Rhenish Copper, par to 1/2 prem. These quotations were maintained throughout the week, although with few exceptions little business has been done. Imperial Brazilian shares slightly improved yesterday, closing at 30 1/2. United Mexican fell 1/2, shares changing hands at 2 1/2; St. John del Rey, 30 1/2, being an advance on last week; Linars, 11 1/2; Metalfes (of Jamaica) closed at 1/2 dis to 1/2; Sue River, 1/2 dis to par; Fortuna, 1/2 dis to 1/2; Cologne Lead, 1/2 dis to 1/2; Iberian, 1/2 dis to 1/2; San Fernando, 1/2 dis to 1/2; Moselle, par to 1/2 prem.; Peninsular Mining, 1 to 1 1/2 prem.; Port Royal (of Jamaica), 1/2 dis to 1/2; Clarendon, 1/2 dis to par; Rhenish Copper, par to 1/2 pm.

At a meeting of the Jamaica Copper Mining Company, on Tuesday (Mr. H. M. Kinshead in the chair), the accounts showed—Proprietors' shares reserved for lease, £200; general expenses in England, 375l. 15s. 4d.; salaries, 387l. 4s. 11d.; stamps, 10l.; cash at bankers, 521. 13s.; wages at Mount Vernon Mine, 2268l. 11s.; working costs, 555l. 4s. 5d.; purchase of lease and interest, 2255l.; law expenses, 302l. 17s. 8d.; Bloxhough Mine, 1400l.; wages, 390l. 16s. 7d.; harbour headlands and premises, 552l. 11s. 10d.; working costs, 411. 13s. 2d.; machinery, plants, &c., 2460l. 13s. 3d.; live stock, 195l. 10s.; McLean's estate, 39l. 16s. 6d.; passage money, 270l. 11s. 1d.; making the total amount of capital expended, 12,600l. 8s. 4d. The directors, in their report, expressed great confidence in the ultimate success of the undertaking. The proceedings are fully reported in another column.

At the Port Royal and St. Andrew's Copper Mining Company meeting, on Monday last (Mr. Francis Pegler in the chair), the accounts showed—Capital, 11,642. 15s. The cash account from 31st Dec. to 1st March showed—Balance of cash in hands of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 394l. 10s. 9d.; called in from money on loan, 1000l.; on loan, 2000l.; deposit on shares, 527l. 302l. 17s. 8d.—Mining expenses in Jamaica, 2500l.; home pay of miners, 237l.; Messrs. Lowry and Clemes, 165l.; office expenses, rent, &c., 722. 3s. 9d.; law bill, 410l. 0s. 9d.; stationery, printing, scrip, certificates of shares, &c., 260l. 6s.; leaving cash in hand, 2271. 0s. 3d. Messrs. Hamilton and Pegler were re-elected directors, and Mr. F. Farbridge the shareholders' auditor. The proceedings are fully reported in another column.

At the Metalfes Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. T. W. Wegelin, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, in the chair), reports from Capt. Maynard and John Hitchens were read, and from which the success of the undertaking appears to be extremely doubtful. Mr. Cameron, who, some months since, proposed the survey by Capt. Hitchens, thought his report so conclusive, that the shareholders would not be justified in any further outlay, and that they ought at once to wind-up, and divide the money in hand, about 3800l. It was ultimately resolved the directors be empowered to proceed with the works upon the present scale until July next, when, if it should be deemed expedient, the company will be dissolved.

At the South Australian Copper Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. L. Webb in the chair), a resolution was passed, authorising the directors to raise money upon 5000 unappropriated shares, should they consider it expedient to do so. The engineer's report, which was very satisfactory, will be found in a condensed form in another column, together with a detailed report of the proceedings.

At the Mount Carbon Coal and Iron Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. G. Ralston in the chair), the report of the directors was unanimously adopted. The accounts showed that the number of shares issued to the public was 11,830, and to the vendors 40,060, while 28,170 had been reserved for special purposes. The preliminary expenses for the formation of the company had been 928l. 14s. 1d. There had been 3000l. paid to the vendors, and 2000l. had been remitted to Mr. Griffin, in order to commence operations. The assets were—balance at bankers, 1722l. 19s. 7d.; overland, Gurney, and Co., 500l.; received from advances, 801l. 5s.; making a total of 3024l. 4s. 7d. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At the Melbourne and Colonial House Investment Company general meeting, on Thursday last (Mr. Jameson in the chair), the accounts showed a balance at bankers of 1060l. 2s. 3d. The report and accounts were received and unanimously adopted, and the directors and auditors re-elected. A full report of the proceedings, which appeared to give great satisfaction, is inserted in another column.

The North British Australasian Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company, out of the profits realised for the year ending 30th of June last. The dividend will be payable on and after the 11th of April next, to entitle the proprietors to receive it the scrip receipts must be lodged at the office for registration.

The Copiapo Mining Association have advised to the 16th Jan. In the copper mines, Chero, in the 60 now being extended east of Harman's shaft, they have a large lode, yielding occasional stones of ore. In the winze in the bottom of the 40 the lode is split into two parts. At San Augustin, in each of the bottom levels now being extended to the north and south of No. 3 shaft, they have a large lode, and from which they are raising a quantity of average quality ore. At San Carlos, both the shaft and winze are yielding a fair quantity of shippable ore. Produce for Dec.—Chero, 34 tons; San Augustin, 40; San Carlos, 15; San Patricio, 6—15 tons of ore shippable. Chero, 10 tons; San Carlos, 20 tons, not shippable. At El Fin Hallada, the silver ore sent to the city in the past fortnight are about 50 tons, of from 240 to 250 marcs per cajon.

The Royal Santiago Mining Association have advised to 1st Feb. Taylor's shaft was sinking very slowly, the lode was much larger, without ore, and had a very unpropitious aspect. At Discovery shaft, the 20 ft. level west was not produced so well as the week previous, but the lode still gave excellent stones of red and grey ore. Capt. Treweek believed they had been mistaken in supposing they had cut the Perseverance lode. The lode in Discovery shaft was 2 ft. wide, consisting of quartz, scattered with grey ore. There was a good stone of ore also in the 20 ft. level west. The country at this level had a very favourable appearance; the lode yielded excellent grey and red ore, but it was very much scattered.

The United Mexican Mining Association have received advices to the 25th of January. At the Mine of Rayas an unfavourable change had occurred, and the outlay had exceeded the returns by 5000. At Joux Maria y Jose, the 20 ft. level was 2 ft. wide, favourable in appearance, with but little ore—still encouraging. At Trinidad, the shaft was down 190 fathoms; the water had not increased. Since last report, the only payment on the Zacatecas claims was 5384l. The assets in Mexico were 515,025.5. A slight fall had taken place in quicksilver, quoted 564 per quintal—cash. Stock on hand, 12,492 lbs. 5 ozs.

The Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Silver-lead Mining Company have advised to the 21st inst. The rise in the back of Teufelsgrund was producing good ore; the pitches same as last report. Winze under Wilhelm's level producing 10 cwt. per fathom; the end east, 10 cwt.; the lode in the middle level is 1 ft. wide, producing 25 cwt. per fathom. The winze under Trudert's level is producing 15 cwt. per fathom; the end ditto west is 1 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt.; and the pitches ditto, 12, 14, and 32 cwt. per fathom; the winze ditto, 5 cwt. per fathom. The shaft is 148 ft. deep; ground hard.

From Pontingdale, the report, dated the 4th inst., is very favourable. A great deal of ore ground is being laid open in the mines of Rosier, Roure, Micoche, Chabrest, and the mines of Babicot and Pranal are also looking very promising. Several levels in Rosier and Roure are yielding from 1 to 2 tons of silver-lead ore per fm., and in No. 7 in Roure the level has been driven 14 metres in the past month, through a good course of ore, some of it turning out as much as 5 tons of rich ore per fm. The surface works had been impeded by frost, but the greater part of them were ready, the crusher is again working well, and if possible to clear the ice, washing and picking of the ore would be commenced.

The Fortuna Company have received letters from Spain, dated the 25th Feb., in which it is stated that at Canada Incoha preparations are making for sinking the two western whim-shafts called Adelle's, 60 fms. west of engine-shaft, and the other called O'Shea's, 120 fms. west of engine-shaft. The ground extends 500 yards west of O'Shea's, and will be examined soon, with a view to further workings. East of Taylor's engine-shaft the sinking of Taylor's whim-shaft is begun under the first level; there is here a branch of lead ore, worth 1 ton per fm., dipping out of the shaft; it is not the main lode. Henderson's whim-shaft, 77 fms. east, is down to the second level. At Los Salidos, the men are getting on fairly in sinking Morris's engine and whim-shafts. The progress of these will soon be rapid, as in the engine-shaft the cap of hard crystalline rock has been sunk through, and the softer granite reached.

The Rocky Bar Mining Company have received advices from their mining engineer, Mr. C. S. Seyton, dated Grass Valley, January 12th. He writes:—"The weather has been unusually dry, which has thrown the surface miners out of employ, and caused a great decline in wages. The quartz mills pay men but \$2 to \$3 per day, and if this weather continue six weeks longer, the Gold Hill Company (Agua Fria) will have their quartz delivered at the mill for less than \$3 per ton. The quartz from the claim given by Mr. Delaware, your former agent, to Mr. Miller on condition that he discovered the ledge and prospect it, continues to be very rich. I have seen a great number of, and richer, specimens produced from Miller's shaft, than used to be sent to your office from our other claims on Massachusetts Hill some two years ago. What effect the very wretched apology for a mill in which it is ground may have on the yield I cannot exactly tell, but Miller is now paid by the contractor \$7 per ton for the privilege of raising the quartz, and I know that Mr. Fish, the contractor, has made money under all the disadvantages of his position. Mr. Fish has asked me repeatedly to lease him some of the contiguous claims of the Rocky Bar Company, but I have declined. The average yield from these claims must be \$40 per ton. I have entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Chollar and Delaware, who have claims above and contiguous to ours on Gold Hill, to sluice the surface earth in company, the Rocky Bar having one-fifth interest, only three or four of our claims will be cut through under this arrangement, and the rest will be untouched.

"The Agua Fria has 2500 tons of rock out ready for crushing, and the rock they are taking out below water level is very fine, gold being visible in every part of the rock. Mr. Atwood is going on steadily, and can have his machinery ready in 10 days, if he likes. His establishment will be very perfect. The railroad from his tunnel to his mill is in good order, and the mine in Gold Hill well opened; besides which he has several other ledges being worked."

The West Granada (or Veragua) Gold and Silver Mining Company have determined to abandon the undertaking, and wind up their affairs. Although the directors and their friends liberally offered to subscribe 13,000l. out of the 20,000l. to promote the mine, none of the other shareholders have come forward to make up the required amount.

The Louise Mining Association received advices yesterday. A large quantity of blende was being conveyed from the mines to the company's shipping wharf at Benel.

Business in the Gold Mining Share Market, this week, has been virtually suspended, there not being the slightest disposition to operate. Prices are, consequently, little more than nominal; we do not notice, however, that there has been any further decline; this is to be attributed to the fact, that as returns from several of the more accredited Californian companies are anticipated by the next mail, holders in general show an indisposition to sell, hoping that actual results will come to hand. Though these in many instances are confidently expected, yet, from the numberless excuses that from time to time have been put forward by the several superintendents of the various companies, great distrust is shown, and the feeling of the shareholders may be said in most cases to be that of almost universal dissatisfaction. The Carson's Creek Mining Company, who, it may be remembered, dispatched a deputation of their body to California, and on their report returned 10s. per share, but considered it so encouraging that they determined to continue operations, are in course of winding-up. Some of the less favourable descriptions are yet holding out hopes to those who have embarked their capital in these dubious adventures; but the prevalent opinion is, that the interests of all parties would be better served, if previous to frittering away their remaining capital in frivolous expenses, they should make an effort to return their proprietary some of the money which they have obtained from them. There has been no advice, either from Australia or California, and each day they are anxiously looked for. The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place. The non-official are—L'Aigle d'Or, 1/2 dis to 1/2; Australian Mutual, 1/2 dis to 1/2; Garnett and Moseley, 1/2 dis to 1/2 prem.; Chartered Australian Land and Mining, 1/2 dis to 1/2; London and Virginia Gold, 1/2 dis to par; Chancellorsville Freehold, 1/2 dis to 1/2; Lake Bathurst Gold, 1-16th to 1/2 per share.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has shown a downward tendency, with little business doing. Australian Agricultural opened at 4 1/2; Berlin Water Works, 2 1/2; British American Land, 7 1/2; Crystal Palace, 6 1/2; Netherlands Land, 3 to 2 dis; North British Australasian, 1; Peel River, 4 1/2; Scottish Australasian Investment, 2 1/2; South Australian Land, 37 to 39; Van Diemen's Land, 13 to 12 1/2. Although in Land Shares the transactions have been unimportant, in some instances an improvement took place. British American Land shares changed hands yesterday at 7 1/2; Van Diemen's Land, 13; Australian Agricultural were flatter, business being done at 39 1/2 to 39 3/4; Peel River, 4 1/2; Netherlands Land, 3 to 2 dis; Scottish Australasian Investment, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 prem.; South Australian Land, 36 to 38. In Joint-Stock Banks the closing quotations were—Australasia, 7 1/2; British North American, 6 1/2; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 1 to 1 dis; Colonial, 18; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 6 1/2; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 1 to 1 1/2 dis; London and Westminster, 30 1/2; New South Wales, 39 to 41, ex. div.; Oriental Bank Corporation, 40 1/2 to 47; South Australia, 40 to 42; Union of Australia, 67 to 68; and Coal New, 7 to 7 1/2.

In Iron and Coal Companies, during the week, the market has exhibited some activity. Blaenarvon Iron and Coal shares changed hands yesterday at 10 1/2; British Iron remained firm at 7 to 9, and Rhymney Iron at 29 1/2; New Shares, 9 1/2; Port Tennant Patent Steam Fuel, 1/2 dis to 1/2 prem.; Mount Carbon Coal, 1/2 dis to 1/2; Central Home Iron, 1/2 dis to 1/2; New South Wales Coal, 1/2 dis to 1/2; Australasian Coal, 1/2 dis to 1/2.

At the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company seventh annual meeting, held at Radley's Hotel, on the 28th Feb., the accounts for 1853 showed that 981 new life policies, for 201,905l., had been effected during the year; the new annual premium received was 650,000l. The number of policies effected from the foundation of the company in 1847, until the close of 1851 (when the first division of profits was made, and when the members' accumulated fund amounted to 47,459l. 5s. 9d.), were 3150, for 553,303l.; and the life premiums received were 33,794l. 3s. 10d.; the claims paid in the same period were 2333l. 4s. 9d. From that time, until the end of 1853, 2381 policies, for 483,592l., were effected; 48,644l. 15s. 10d. received in life premiums, and 11,911l. 10s. 6d. paid for claims. The members' accumulated fund amounted to 62,237l. 13s. 8d.

At the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company's first general meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum was declared out of the profits from the working of Dr. Watson's patents for electric colours, during the two months prior to the present constitution of the company under the Joint-Stock Act. In consequence of arrangements being completed for illuminating some of the principal metropolitan railway stations with the electric light, it is expected a dividend of a higher rate per cent. will be declared in June.

At the General Screw Steam Shipping Company special meeting, on Monday, it was resolved, after an explanation from the chairman, to abandon the contract for the Indian service. The Government seemed averse to contracts and subsidies, and sought every opportunity to cancel them; neither was it likely to be a profitable service to this company. Another contract was, however, being made with the Postmaster-General for the mail service, by this company, between Great Britain and Australia; the vessels to start from Southampton to Melbourne, and the voyage to be done in 65 days, and 5 days extra for Adelaide and Sydney. The probable remuneration would be, if the reduction took place, for letters under 1/2 oz., 3d.; parcels under 1 lb., 3d.; and newspapers, 1/2d. The company would have to pay a penalty of 300l. a-day for any delay beyond the time allowed. If this contract should be consummated, it was thought that it would turn out very profitable to the company, whereas the Indian contract would be quite the contrary.

At the Judges' Chambers, on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Maule, in the cause "Gibson v. Atwood," Mr. Braistrow, for the defendant, applied to have the venue in the action changed from Surrey to London (which, if granted, would have the effect of delaying the trial until May next), upon the ground that Mr. Sergeant Kinglake did not go to the Home Circuit. The action was brought to recover 10,121l., the amount of a disallowed acceptance of the defendant. Mr. J. H. Hodgson, who appeared for the plaintiff, applied to the court to call for the evidence of Mr. Justice Maule thought the learned counsel, upon his own showing, had no ground for the application, and dismissed the summons with costs, to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff.

Mr. Alexander Allen, late locomotive manager of the Crewe Works of the London and North-Western Railway, has had an elegant service of plate presented to him by the workmen and officers employed there, and with whom he had been connected for a period of 14 years. The presentation took place in the Town Hall of Crewe, at a dinner to which Mr. Allen had been invited, and at which upwards of 300 sat down. The plate was presented by Mr. G. Pottle, who paid a high tribute to the abilities of Mr. Allen. Mr. Allen is now the locomotive manager of the Scottish Central Railway, at Perth.

Sir Robert Kane witnessed, on Wednesday and Thursday last, the testing of Captain Norton's railway signals, and frictional grenade for house defence, at the Queen's College, Cork, and expressed himself highly pleased with the successful results. On the 7th inst., Capt. Norton availed himself of the opportunity of Mr. Leekie, chief engineer, and Mr. Barber, sub-engineer, going to Bandon by the train, to test his explosive signal, fixed on the blunt end of an arrow; he took his station in a truck, at the extreme rear of the train, and when within half-a-mile of a halting-place, about 1/2 mile from Bandon, he shot his arrow over, and a little to the right of the train it fell on a sloping bank, at a distance of 300 yards from the train, as well as Mr. Leekie, distinctly heard the loud and sharp report. Capt. Norton's truck was crumpled for room, or he could have shot the arrow, which with the attached signal weighed about 3 ozs., much further. The strength of the long-bow was about 50 lbs. This successful experiment completely establishes the unerring efficiency of this arrow-explosive signal.

CARMARTHEN AND CARDIGAN RAILWAY.—The directors of this projected line have determined to confine their application to Parliament for so much of the line only as will extend from Carmarthen to Newcastle Emlyn. This decision has been arrived at in consequence of the great difficulties experienced by the board, arising from the unfavourable state of the money-market, and likewise from the want of adequate support on the part of the landlords and landowners of the neighbourhood. A sufficient capital, therefore, could not be raised this year to complete the whole of the line; and the board have decided to undertake that portion of the scheme which it is at present practicable. They have pledged themselves to complete the original plan next session, if the subscription list will allow them to do so. The inhabitants of Cardigan are extremely anxious for the harbour of refuge to be constructed, as fearful shipwrecks are constantly occurring in their bay, where there is no sheltered spot for the anchorage of vessels. (Mr. R. B. Jones, the engineer, has been busily engaged making a new survey in the neighbourhood of Carmarthen, so that the station may meet the approval of the inhabitants; and on Monday the local directors met several gentlemen at the Ivy Bush, when the merits of the respective sites named as suitable for the station were fully discussed, and Mr. Richardson was directed to estimate the probable expense of making the line on the town side of the Towy, to cross the river close to Carmarthen-bridge, and to report at a general meeting of the directors, to be held in London.)

TREGONERIS AND CARNEBONE FATWORK TIN MINES.—These mines are situated in the parish of Wendron, the best and well-known tin district in the county of Cornwall, and are bounded by the Wheal Livel and other dividend-paying concerns; the main lode of the Wheal Livel Mine runs through the Tregoneris sett. The above mines have not been worked for 50 years, when they produced large profits to the then adventurers. In removing some clay a short time since from the mouth of one of the shafts on the Tregoneris, the workmen picked up two small stones, one of which, although not a fair sample, has been assayed by Mr. Mitchell, and produced at the rate of 35 1/2 per cent. tin. The other found at the Fatwork sett has also been assayed, and produces 35 per cent. of tin. Even this rate of yield, at the present price of tin, is sufficient to give large profits to the adventurers. Instructions have been sent to Capt. James Crase, the manager, to purchase an engine suitable for the working of these mining setts; and from his report, which appears in another part of the Journal, it will be seen that tin will soon be raised. Every reliance may be placed on Capt. Crase's statements, as, from his superior knowledge of mining, and from statements made to him by some of the last adventurers, little doubt arises but that these mines will turn out in the course of a short time highly advantageous to the adventurers. There are a few shares remaining unsold for out of the 12,000, of 11. each, in which the mines are divided; and they can be had by respectable parties on application at the offices, 38, King-street, Cheapside, London.

WEST INDIAN MINES.—We learn that Mr. Henwood and the two parties of miners who accompanied him, the first consisting of Capt. Richard Holow, Thomas Burrell, carpenter, James Naukervis, smith, and of the miners William P. Berryman, James Christopher, John Kemp, John Martin, Thomas Nicholls, and William Truscott, for the Sue River Mines, the second of Capt. John Pooley, and Thos. Prisk and William Martin, miners, for St. Domingos, landed at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 7th Feb., in perfect health, and immediately proceeded to their respective destinations.—West Briton.

DEATH OF MR. ALDERMAN THOMPSON, M.P.—We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., which took place at half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning. By the death of the alderman a vacancy occurs in the representation of Westminster. The late alderman was the son of James Thompson, Esq., of Kendal, Westmoreland. He was born in 1793, married in 1817 Elizabeth, second daughter of Samuel Homfray, Esq., formerly M.P. for Stafford, and niece of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., of Tredgar. He was Lord Mayor in 1828-9, director of the Bank, a director of the Cambrian, Gloucester, and London Railway Company, a deputy-lieutenant for London, treasurer of King's College, president of Christ's Hospital, and vice-president of the Honourable Artillery Company. He was some time chairman of the Committee at Lloyd's, but resigned on the subscribers expressing themselves dissatisfied with his having joined the Sunderland Shipowners' Mutual Assurance Association. He was an eminent ironmaster and shipowner. Mr. Alderman Thompson sat for Callington from 1829 to 1836, for London from 1836 to 1837, for Sunderland from 1837 till September, 1841. First returned for Westmoreland, September, 1841.

* * We shall next week give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which will enable us to publish several valuable papers and miscellaneous articles, which have unavoidably accumulated on our hands.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Melin Tlany-y-pair	23	£16 4 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Sold at Aberystwith on the 6th March.			
East Logyllas	55	£16 10 0	Panther Company.
ditto	55	16 11 0	ditto
Frongoch	60	16 8 0	ditto
Graigoch	40	14 15 0	ditto
Cwm Erlin	30	18 15 0	ditto
East Darren	32	19 5 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
ditto	28	19 0 0	ditto
Sold on the 7th March.			
North Towy	20	£16 5 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Ticketings at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell, 9th March.			
Maesyrwddu	113	£15 8 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	80	15 9 0	J. P. Eytton.
Cortia Llys	21 1/2	15 9 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level	25	14 10 0	ditto
ditto	25	14 10 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Talsare	100	16 16 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Merilyn	16	14 16 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Bodelwyddan	30	15 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	7	14 12 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Holywell Level	14	15 14 0	ditto
Ty-Maen	3 1/2	14 12 6	ditto
Shalee	28 1/2	16 12 0	ditto
Gurtynadyne	13 1/2	14 11 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Mine.	Tons.	c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Wheal Trefusis	4 14 2 5		£269 5 0	£327 7 0	Bolito.
Wheal Augusta	1 8 1 4		75 0 0	106 8 0	ditto
ditto	5 3 22		35 0 0	10 8 0	ditto
Bosorn	1 0 3 22		77 2 0	80 15 6	ditto
Sold on the 7th March.					
Wh. Kitty (St. Agn.)	9 0 3 15		£70 5 0	£635 7 1	—
Sold on the Mine.					
Drake Walls	3 0 0 0		£77 0 0	£231 0 0	Enthoven & Co.
ditto	5 0 0 0		74 0 0	£370 0 0	Williams & Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled February 14, and sold at Swansea March 7, 1854.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	100	14 1/2	£16 6 6	Cobre	67	14	£15 11 6
ditto	91	15 1/2	17 1 6	ditto	50	13 1/2	14 15 6
ditto	86	14 1/2	16 3 6	Holyford	45	20 1/2	23 0 0
ditto	83	14 1/2	17 11 6	ditto	43	20 1/2	22 17 6
ditto	66	21 1/2	24 8 6	Berchaven	90	10	10 9 6
ditto	14	16	17 11 6	Devon Slag	63	4 1/2	4 8 0
ditto	43	23 1/2	24 13 6	Waterloo Slag	31	4 1/2	3 0 0
ditto	39	22 1/2	24 0 6	ditto	7	3 1/2	2 5 0
ditto	28	14	15 9 6	Lackamore	9	7 1/2	7 5 6
ditto	77	13 1/2	14 13 6	Gloster Slag	8	23	23 15 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	754	£1388 5 0	Waterloo Slag	38	£108 15 0
Holyford	108	2256 12 0	Lackamore	9	65 9 6
Berchaven	90	942 15 0	Gloster Slag	8	190 0 0
Devon Slag	63	277 4 0			

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Company.	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	123 1/2	£2277 6 9
Freeman and Co.	118 1/2	1786 14 3
Grenfell and Sons	108	2291 8 0
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	250	2132 15 6
Vivian and Sons	65	1273 0 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	344	5620 18 0
Mines Royal Company	8	190 0 0
English and Australian Copper Company	53	1856 15 6
Total	1070	£17,729 1 0

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

IRON MANUFACTURE.—Sir: A few weeks ago I observed in your Journal a notice of some manufacturing improvements in puddling iron, by Mr. Morris Stirling. Now, it would be a great benefit to many of your readers if you could give a description of the process, as it would enable them to judge whether they were likely to be of service in South Wales.—A CONSTANT READER: *Newport, Monmouth, March 8.*

VITIAN CONSOLS.—Sir: In reference to the communication of your correspondent, Mr. Symons, of Truro, I beg to inform the adventurers in this mine that the terms of the lease to the grantees having been complied with, that so far from any disposition of the mine, the committee of the company have received the most satisfactory report from Mr. Rowlandson, the mining engineer, whom they sent down specially, a copy of which for general information is enclosed, and that, consequently, they will continue to work the mine.—CHAS. BAKER, Secretary.—[The report of Mr. Rowlandson is inserted among the Mining Correspondence.]

EAST ONSLOW MINE.—Sir: I should be glad if the directors, or any other official of this company, will inform me whether it is in existence or not, and what has been done with the capital that was subscribed. I consider it high time that some account should be rendered to the shareholders, and I am somewhat surprised that my enquiries, which appeared in your Journal some time since, have not elicited a reply from Mr. Tidd, of 9, King's Arms-yard, the secretary. I trust either he, or some other person, will inform me in your next Journal in what state the undertaking is, as he said, in September last, there was some probability of it being amalgamated with the Great Ouslow Mines.—A SHAREHOLDER: *Burnley, March 8.*

"J. M." (Bermudez).—There will always be a difference in the buying and selling price of mining property. The shares alluded to may, perhaps, be procured at the price named; but it would be obviously improper to take, as the fair market value, any price interested parties may advertise as that they will sell at. The quotations in our last Journal were furnished by more than one respectable broker. See the secretary as to the prospects of the undertaking.

A description, with illustrations, of Tizard's Gold Ore Mill will appear next week.

GOLD MINERS.—Sir: The world sides with novelty—mesmerism, table turning, spirit rapping; the present cry is "Gold in England!" "Carrot empor" is a good motto, and should be remembered by those who wish to buy native gold fields. Home miners, though valuable as a class, are not well able to pronounce on the capabilities of gold and silver deposits, even when aided by amalgamating machines, recommended by learned professors. It is not the vocation of such men to decide on a branch of mining entirely foreign to their practice, and my object in addressing you is to direct attention to the subject.—Oso: *March 8.*

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLS.—Sir: As many of your readers were most likely aware on Saturday last that the directors of this company had published a notice of a meeting of the shareholders, to be held on the 10th, they must have been in some difficulty to understand why my letter urging the directors to convene a meeting should have appeared on that day. You will oblige me, therefore, by explaining to them, through your columns, that, residing in a distant county, I had not heard of the intended meeting when my letter was sent to press. That the instant I was informed by the secretary that a meeting was fixed, I wrote to request you to withdraw my letter; but it appears too late to stop its publication. This I much regret; and I still more regret that the directors should have acted with so much reserve in their communication with our deputation; for had they been a little more explicit as to their intentions, neither the letter of Mr. Guedalla of the 25th Feb., nor mine of the 1st instant, which arose from it, would have appeared.—A. O. BAKER: *Winchester, March 9.*

"R. M." (Brunswick-square).—Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, the managing director, is at present on a tour of inspection in the Asturias. He is expected to return to England about the latter end of the present or the commencement of next month, when, in all probability, the annual meeting will be held.

LIBERTY MINE.—Sir: Can any of your readers inform me what is doing at this mine? The price at which the shares are quoted, coupled with the absence of reports from the scene of operations, would seem to afford grounds of suspicion. I am afraid that the 100,000 tons of ore on the back, alluded to at the last meeting, have shown a property not usually possessed by substances belonging to the mineral kingdom, and that they have gradually melted away under the influence of a Virginian climate. To apply at the office, I fear, would be useless, for the experience of gold mining undertakings leads me to believe that any cause would be assigned for the present depression rather than the real one.—J. City, *March 9.*

AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Although this association was formally dissolved on the 25th Feb., yet considerable time must elapse until affairs are wound up, as remittances have to be made from Sydney. The Colonial Board arrogate to themselves that they took the initiative in winding up; but it is a questionable policy whether, with a Royal Charter conferring limited liability, and funds in hand, some effort should not be made.

"Ignorant" (Bath).—The only remedy would be by an action at law; this, however, would be a tedious process, and, if possible, it would be better that a compromise should be effected.

"J. D." (Havdon-bridge).—The price of English pig-lead from January to April, 1853, varied from 23s. 10s. to 25s. per ton, of 20 cwt. There was no Spanish lead in the market in 1853 until April, when the first quotation was 24s. per ton in bond. In July English pig-lead was 22s., and Spanish 24s. In September the same quotations ruled; and in December the closing prices were for English pig-lead, 23s. and Spanish, 22s. per ton in bond.

WHEAL ERMOUTH AND ADAMS UNITED.—The quotation in last week's Journal was a misprint; the price should have been 9s. No wide discrepancy must, we apprehend, have struck our readers as arising from a typographical error.

"Miner" (Cambridge).—Misy is the peroxide of iron, with excess of base; it occurs in pulverulent opaque masses, of a sulphur or lemon-yellow colour. It is found principally at Goslar, in the Harz, but is also met with accompanying barytogene at Fahlun, in Sweden. Misy is a name applied by Pliny to some artificial compound, obtained in the process of making vitriol in the Island of Cyprus, and was given by Hausmann to this substance. The atrament stone is another curious compound of sulphuric acid and iron; it is a mixture of the sulphate and peroxide of iron, is compact, ponderous, and of a dark brick-red colour, and occurs with the present species in the deserted parts of the copper mines at Goslar.

PENBROKE AND EAST CRISIS.—Our correspondent, we fear, has been depending on a broken reed.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN WALES.—Sir: I shall feel obliged if your informant will be good enough to name the "abandoned copper mine" in which some "exceedingly rich gold quartz" has been found by some gentlemen acting upon the instructions given by Mr. Calvert in 1852. I believe that the mine is the same as that of one same discovery made, and that certainly not by any information gained either from Mr. Calvert or his book.—J. C. GOODMAN: *Bryn-y-gwyn-nach, Dolgelly, March 8.*

"C. K." (Bishopton-street).—Advices are expected by the next mail. As soon as they come to hand it is the intention of the directors to publish them. But little of the capital has been hitherto used, and, with economy, the works may yet prosper.

MINERAL DISCOVERIES IN DERBYSHIRE.—Sir: Having observed in the Journal of last week a paragraph, to the effect that the recent mineral discoveries in Derbyshire, resulting from observations made by Prof. Ansted when on a tour in this county, are in the southern division, I, therefore, presume to correct the statement in that particular, by informing you that the High Peak was the scene of the professor's labours when accompanied by Sir Joseph Paxton and Mr. Currey, and the remarks which led to the recent discoveries were made; and as the writer of this, along with other parties interested in the welfare of North Derbyshire, was present at the time, he consequently is able to assure you that the professor's remarks reference entirely to this immediate locality, and more especially to those parts where the various discoveries have recently been made.—THOS. BRIDGINS: *Eyam, near Bakewell, March 7.*

SITNEY WHEAL BULLER.—An Inquirer has informed that the call now due is only 5s. per share, and (if paid) is more than sufficient to meet any outstanding bills which fall due about the middle of the month. Also, that the water in the bottom of the mine only keeps us out of the 40 ft. level and below. With the expenditure of a few thousand pounds more, sufficient patience, and good management, the mine will, it is hoped, one day succeed.—A. E. F.: *March 6.*

WHEAL GILL.—Sir: In last week's Journal I noticed Wheal Gill has been removed from the share list of "mines that have not sold." It was once removed before, and again replaced on my writing you.—A SHAREHOLDER: *Hull, March 9.*

CARSONS CREEK MINING COMPANY.—Sir: My prognostications respecting the condition of this company, which you kindly gave insertion to in your Journal some months back, appear likely to be realised. On making application to the secretary, I find the undertaking is to be wound-up, and the proceeds in hand, amounting to 7s. 6d. per share, given back to the shareholders. Whilst I recognise the good management of the directors in being able to return much, an example which, I am sure, redounds much to their credit, but I am sorry to say, not followed by others I could mention, will you allow me to suggest, through your paper, that many of us would be glad to know when the company intend paying back the aforesaid 7s. 6d.? Preparations for a final dissolution of the undertaking were stated to be in progress two months back, but hitherto no meeting has been convened. Perhaps the secretary can inform us when the directors intend calling us together, and also when the money will be returned.—W. T.: *London, March 7.*

VITIAN CONSOLS.—Mr. T. Low (Brighton) will find, in another column, a report on this mine from Mr. Thomas Rowlandson; also an official intimation of the intention of the company to continue working the sett.

PROCKTER UNITED MINES.—Sir: The remarks made by Mr. J. W. Smith, in your last Journal, relative to the above mines, call upon me, as one of the present lessees of the Treawane sett, to make a few remarks, for the satisfaction of those deeply interested in the matter. It is quite true, as Mr. Smith states, that no amalgamation of the two companies has taken place, nor is it by any means desirable that such a union should be made; but a much more important step has been carried into effect—namely, the legal transfer of the Treawane sett into the hands of the Wheel Prockter Company for a term of 21 years; and within two months they hope to have a 40-inch cylinder-engine at work on the property, and the mine in full operation.—J. E. PROCKTER: *Newquay, March 8.*

THE AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—Sir: I wish to call the attention of the shareholders of this company to the fact of the departure of Col. Brownrigg, of the Grenadier Guards, who has gone with his corps to the East. As, perhaps, the shareholders are not aware that the above officer holds the situation of being one of the auditors of the Australian Agricultural Company, I think that the interests of the company require that the honorable gentleman should vacate this berth, and not remain holding such a situation, and enjoying the emoluments of the same, without performing its duties. I think (and I imagine most shareholders will agree with me) that the small interest he has in this company requires that extra expenses should be avoided, and only efficient members hold places. I greatly fear family interests prevail in the present board of directors, and neutralise the efforts of an impartial board. The Australian Agricultural Company, as was so truly stated at the last annual meeting of shareholders, being the East Indian Company of the colony of Australia, ought to take the lead in anything appertaining to agriculture, and, consequently, its yearly dividends should show that fact by its proceeds. Under these circumstances, I would humbly suggest that a meeting should be called, or that the honorable colonel vacate his seat, and a resident auditor be appointed in his place.—A SHAREHOLDER: *Pall Mall, March 7.*

We have particularly to request that subscribers and others, in paying accounts, will send cheques or post-office orders, in preference to postage-stamps.

SUPPLEMENT.—Among the articles postponed, which a Supplement next week will enable us to publish, are—Mr. H. Guedalla, on the Practicability of a Mining Exchange.—Mr. Joseph Holdsworth, on the Probable Extension of the Central British Coal Fields.—Mr. George Henwood, on the Metalliferous Veins or Lodes of Devon and Cornwall, and the Methods of Mining them—and numerous valuable papers.

"A Subscriber" (Birmingham).—The standard is a species of sliding scale, which regulates the transactions between miner and smelter. The customs of the latter with the merchant are according to the rules of the trade: the price of copper is fixed by the smelting firms at intervals.

We have a letter from Ireland from Mr. Joshua Byers, and shall be happy to forward it on receiving his present address.

Works published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 25, Fleet-street, London:

GEOLOGY AND MAGNETISM. By EVAN HUGHES. 16s.
GOLD ROCKS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By JOHN CALVERT. 10s. 6d.
WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERIES. By MATTHEW DUNN. 12s. 6d.
TABLES FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MINES. By Wm. WHITBURN. 6s. 6d.
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THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 11, 1854.

The inquest on the unfortunate sufferers by the late disastrous explosion at the Arley Mine of the Ince Hall Coal and Cannell Company, near Wigan, still proceeds slowly, and the real cause of the catastrophe yet remains unrevealed. From the evidence of Mr. ELLIOTT, one of the witnesses examined, who passed through all the northern side of the colliery, it would seem that it was completely swept by the current of air. He expressed a decided opinion that the air was abundant—that he had no reason to suspect a deficiency in any part; he considered that the ventilating power of the existing shafts was more than commensurate with the requirements of the mine, and that, in fact, without any third pit being sunk, as had been suggested, the quantity of air passing through might be doubled, by enlarging the furnaces and airways. He admitted, however, that if he had anticipated such a calamity, he would have taken care to have had the pit ventilated by a steam-jet or a fan-blast; or, what would have been still better, the furnace might have been fed with fresh air, the return air not being permitted to come near the fire, for which it appears that there was abundant shaft room, without at all taking the air required for the workings. Mr. ELLIOTT states that, in consequence of the previous sacrifice of life, his attention had been devoted to endeavouring to discover some means of dispensing with the use of gunpowder and naked lights. He had tried hydraulic, pneumatic, and chemical applications for bringing down the coal, and by continually working at the idea he had contrived very much to reduce the number of shots, and, as he conceived, the chance of accidents from that cause. He had not, however, been able to dispense with the use of gunpowder altogether; there was stone to be encountered, in which case shots are essential. We quite concur in the opinion, fairly expressed by him, that it would be a matter of vast importance, and well worthy of a large premium, if paid even by the coalowners, should some scientific man discover a mode of working coal and coal mines without the use of gunpowder. He ventures an opinion which will probably be realised, that some person will hereafter devise it; and we think that the public money could not be better disposed of, than in the appropriation by Parliament, of a grant to a purpose interesting the sympathies of every human being, and calculated to secure an inestimable blessing to society.

It is observable that Mr. ELLIOTT did not concur in the views of Mr. DICKINSON, as to the plan of working the collieries by driving the levels to the extremity of the workings, and then bringing the coal back; he stated as his opinion, that if such a course had been attempted in this mine, the danger might have been somewhat shifted, but he believed it must have been greater than under the present system. He concluded by declaring that the system adopted in the Arley Mine was that which had been used from time immemorial in Northumberland and Durham; that there was no fault in the management; and that the most fastidious man could not complain of the way in which the collieries had been worked. Mr. ELLIOTT's evidence was sustained by that of Mr. FORSTER, manager of extensive collieries in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and amongst them of the Seaton Delaval and South Hetton Coal Mines. He found the ventilation of the colliery, when he examined it, good; and if it was in the same state at the time of the explosion—and there was evidence that everything was right up to within a very short period prior to the occurrence—Mr. FORSTER could not arrive at any other conclusion, than that the liberation of gas by a sudden fall was the cause of the explosion. He recommended the directors entirely to prohibit the use of gunpowder by the colliers in getting coal, except, perhaps, in some special places in the levels which are filled with fresh air; where stone was to be got rid of powder would, of course, be still required. Even as to stone, he declared that he would certainly blast only in the night, when the men were not in; and he fully agreed with Mr. ELLIOTT, that attempts to drive levels to the extremity, and to work back, would be a more fertile source of explosions than the plan now adopted, as the men would most decidedly have to work in return air.

The evidence of Mr. DICKINSON, the Government Inspector of the district within which the colliery is situated, is, of course, entitled to the highest weight, and he stated that there are three causes to which the catastrophe may be attributed. First, the boisterous weather might have affected the ventilation, and so caused a temporary derangement, and although the effect would not have been so great as in shallower pits, and although a sensible diminution does not appear to have been felt, and the presence of gas might not have been perceivable until it was near the explosive point, it is possible that the return air might have become foul, and that gas in quantity might have been given off by the men in the further workings, all driving "fast ends."

The second supposition would be, that the two "rise" places above PILKINGTON'S cut through, were filled with gas. They could contain about 3500 cubic feet, and although that may seem a small quantity to produce such results, the force of the explosion might have been aggravated by the dryness of the mine, and the great quantity of dust in it. According to Mr. DICKINSON'S observations, those places appeared to be more extensively charred than any other, all the men in the neighbourhood were found badly burnt, and the coal was ignited in a corner; so that the two places might be set down as the centre whence the blast radiated.

The third supposition, which would seem to have been adopted by the former witnesses as the most probable, was the sudden eruption of a quantity of gas, which was carried by the return air to the point of explosion. Although Mr. DICKINSON admits that there are holes in the floor of the mine, apparently caused by the heaving of the strata, which might, although not probable, have been caused by eruptions of gas; and although there was an audible discharge of gas on the face of the level, which, if not removed, would soon accumulate, he seems to dissent from the received opinion. He thinks, if there was an eruption of gas, that it did not come through the fall, but that the fall was the result of the explosion. He tried with his lamp whether any gas was coming "out of the cavity, and he found none;" and if gas had come from that quarter in quantity, as had been suggested, it was not likely that it would have suddenly ceased. Supposing the fall had taken place at the precise moment required by other circumstances, it is quite possible, he admits, that a sufficient quantity might have come off to account for the explosion; but he thought the suspected spot the least likely in the colliery for such an accumulation, for as the workings had been extended 800 yards beyond, any gas would probably have found some vent previously. If a sudden outburst did, however, take place, in his view it was far more likely to have come from the holes in the bottom than from the fall, which he felt tolerably satisfied did not take place until after the explosion.

Mr. DICKINSON emphatically repeated his deliberate opinion, that the system of working the coal in that mine was not what he considered the best in Lancashire; it was not what he should call the "Lancashire system"—driving levels to the extremities, and getting the coal backward instead of forward. The result he stated to be, that the workings were more intricate, the ventilation more difficult, and that more gas was given off from those workings than would be the case otherwise. He admitted that the ventilation of the mine had been greatly improved, and that it was only in the mode of working that his suggestions at the former inquest, had not been observed. He believed that all the great explosions in Lan-

cashire had resulted from the use of the Newcastle system, where the seams are much flatter; and he did not know of anything like a great explosion having taken place under the Lancashire system, which he had so strongly recommended for general adoption. Mr. ELLIOTT here expressed his entire disagreement with Mr. DICKINSON, and declared that the result of the plan proposed by the Inspector would be to leave behind the men a constantly increasing magazine of gas. Mr. DICKINSON adhered to his opinion, and although it would seem that some of the workings of the colliery in question were under the town, he saw no reason why his plan should not have been pursued in the Arley Mine. Mr. DICKINSON admitted, on his cross-examination, that he had not made any inspection of the Arley Mine between the termination of the last enquiry and the commencement of the present one. This he justified by the statement that he had, in his district, 876 pits, and 60 levels, from which coal was procured, and that during the last year he had visited 138 of these pits, and declared that he could not do more. He concluded by stating that he adhered to his repeatedly expressed opinion, that the Lancashire system was best suited to Lancashire mines, and that he, at the same time, knew that the Newcastle viewers were thoroughly wedded to their own views, and that every attempt to introduce it into other parts had completely failed.

Mr. PEASE, the manager of the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and BALCARRES, was next examined; and although locally acquainted with the colliery, his evidence was at right angles with that of Mr. DICKINSON, as to the probable cause of the explosion. In his opinion, the fall was the only apparent cause of the explosion which had any degree of probability; and he was certain that there must have been an outburst of gas to have caused it. The following conversation then took place between Mr. DICKINSON and Mr. PEASE:—Q. Have you ever known such an eruption of gas from the roof as you suppose in this case?—A. No, I do not know that I have. Q. What reason have you then for jumping to the conclusion that gas came off from the roof as you suppose in this case?—A. The absence of any other assignable cause; the possibility of this being the cause; my observation that the roof had not fallen since the explosion; and seeing the effects of the explosion, coupled with the evidence, that before it the roof swagged. Mr. PEASE stated that he followed a peculiar system of working of his own, apparently dissimilar to that recommended by Mr. DICKINSON, as well as to that in such favour with the Newcastle viewers.

We have thus laid before our readers, in a condensed form, the leading features of this very grave and important investigation. They give rise to various reflections. In the first place, it is clear that all inferences and opinions respecting the cause of the calamity are purely conjectural, and that a concurrence cannot be expected amongst the witnesses, or a satisfactory verdict from the jury. Secondly, the conflict of opinion between the best authorities as to the most prudent and proper mode of working a colliery of this fiery description, while it shows how unsettled men's minds are on the subject, irresistibly leads to a conclusion that our present system of coal mining is defective, and requires revision before some highly constituted tribunal; and, lastly, that our Government plan of inspection is a mere apology, which, while it nominally imposes duties upon a public officer, which it is impossible for one human being to perform, deludes the country by an assurance that all the coal mines in the kingdom are under perfect Government revision. The matter demands the immediate attention of the Legislature. We have repeatedly attracted notice to it; and we pledge ourselves that it will not be permitted to sleep.

Since the foregoing observations were written, we have received the verdict of the jury, for the general tenor of which our readers must have been prepared, and we anticipate a very general concurrence in their recommendation:—

"We find that the deaths of the 89 persons under consideration were occasioned by an explosion of fire-damp occurring within the workings of the Arley Mine, at the Ince Hall Colliery, on Saturday, the 18th Feb. We find that the explosion occurred in or close to Pilkington's drift, and was ignited, as we conceive, from Pilkington's shaft. The cause of the gas explosion was, we believe, a sudden and accidental outburst from some part not far from the seat of the explosion, and we would point to the fall in Woodcock's place as the only likely source shown for the emanation of such an outburst. We give it as our opinion, also, that the general management and ventilation of the mine in question, from the time of the former lamentable explosion to the present, have been satisfactory, and the system of working, under the peculiar circumstances of the pit, unexceptionable. Under the circumstances of these awful explosions, we would strongly recommend to the managers that, as far as possible, the use of gunpowder in the working-places within the mine be wholly discontinued."

We have now Mr. KENNISH'S report on the DARREN CANAL ROUTE, with indirect intelligence from Capt. PREVOST, and also from the combined naval expedition of survey at Escocres. How has it ended? exactly as we have predicted—in "indignation" and "disgust." Mr. KENNISH'S report confirms Mr. ROBERT NELSON'S letter, to which we alluded in our last Number, except in the favourable representation of the ground, and in the assertion that the "Calidonia" of Mr. GIBSON'S map had been reached. From the special remarks of the letter, we infer that his opinion must be far from favourable regarding the ground, and his surmise is distinct, that the river at rancho No. 10 is the Chuquinaca (Chucuniqua), as we had anticipated. When, finally, they are stopped for want of provisions, there can be no justification for supposing that the river "flowing to the north, of considerable magnitude, very tortuous, rapid, and with a rocky bottom," which is traced to several falls, one of no less magnitude than 600 feet perpendicularly, can be any other than the same river, and in another direction of its devious course. "I refrain," adds the report, "from expressing any opinion as to the practicability of this route for a canal, because I do not consider our data sufficient to allow me to arrive at any conclusion worthy of public confidence." With this opinion we are not satisfied; because he, as an engineer, ought to have proceeded with the means for obtaining reliable data; and if we are to repose any trust in Capt. PREVOST'S statement, exaggerated, probably, by his loss, there were ample grounds for a frank admission, that the obstacles on the line, even so far as they went, excluding the main engineering difficulty of the Cordillera, would make the proposal to open a vast tidal channel, such as designed by Messrs. CULLEN and GIBSON, one of the most extravagant ideas of this age of dreamy projects.

The following particulars from the journal of a gentleman attached to the U. S. ship *Cyane*, who arrived from Port Escocres at Navy Bay, just before the departure of the mail, adds some further details of the northern explorations:—"Puerto Escocres, ship *Cyane*, Jan. 18: Arrived here, and the captain had a conference with an assembly of chiefs. At first, they patriotically refused leave to go ashore, but ultimately they permitted a landing, for the purpose only of reconnoitering the route; with a caution, however, not to proceed into the interior, as the tribes there were prepared to oppose any invasion. On the next day (19th), Lieut. STRANOK, with a party of 25 men and officers, well armed and provisioned, left the ship, and proceeded up the Aglaesiqua. Later, on the same day, the British warship, *Epigale*, came to anchor, having on board Messrs. GIBSON, CULLEN, and other English surveyors; and on the following day (20th) the French steamer, *Chimere*, and the British schooner, *Scorpion*, also arrived. The English and French party did not set out till the 24th, so that our men had a long start of them. On the same day, five of STRANOK'S expedition returned for more hands, with additional implements and supplies. Their language was by no means measured in regard to the difficulties they had been led into; and they reported that their progress, after leaving the river, had been one uninterrupted course of almost insuperable obstructions. The party had advanced about 18 miles up the mountains without arriving at the summit, and the prospects of this route for a ship canal were far from encouraging, as the lowest depressions of this line of exploration were at least 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The supposition that the Aglaesiqua was navigable for some distance was found to be a delusion, as they walked all along its bed, seldom above the knees. On the 25th, Lieut. FOSTLER started with the fresh party to court the required provisions. We have just learned (Jan. 27th) that he overtook the Anglo-Gallic combined corps, who were equally dissatisfied with their progress, and already pronounced the route impracticable. Acting on the warning before them, they also, have sent back for provisions and additional force, and thus it is that we have obtained intelligence from them."

A communication, written "off Cartagena" (?), and attributed to Mr. LLOYD, our late Minister in Bolivia, gives the solemn supplement to Mr. KENNISH'S report, as a reflex of the sad and outraged feelings of all who have been deluded by the shameful misrepresentation of the project of the Darien Canal scheme:—

"Captain PREVOST visited me at Lima; the first sight of him was sufficient to show how poignantly he felt the loss of his four gallant fellows, who had fallen a sacrifice to the murderous treachery of the Indians, and the misrepresentation of others in regard to the character of these savages. The poor fellows had been his constant companions, and were the best men of the ship. The party pulled 22½ miles up the river Savanna, until the boats could get no further. They then cut through almost impenetrable forests, and passed over a swamp. They were tormented by swarms of mosquitoes and other venomous insects. They passed 26 measured miles,

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and encountered ravines and mountain ridges. They came to a rapid and large river flowing north-east, but with a very tortuous course. They measured one fall of 150 ft., and found an inclination of 15° to 60°. This, alone, would give 600 ft. perpendicular elevation above the sea. They went as far as their means would admit, but, although they were on a mountain, and ascended a high tree, their view towards the Atlantic was intercepted by other mountains and ranges. On their arrival at the city of Apinwall (Navy Bay), I found that some of the officers of the United States man-of-war, *Cyclops*, had arrived from Escoços. The whole party appeared to be most indignant. Finally, on arriving at Carthage, a French ship-of-war came in, accompanied by the Imperial French steamer, *Chimere*. The *Chimere* was the French part of the expedition, and they had left much disgusted."

This requires no commentary on our part; it is only what we anticipated in common with every scientific authority, whose opinions, though competent to decide, have been unsought or despised in the precipitancy inseparable from official caducity. So early as the year 1852, in an interesting brochure, on the Isthmus of Panama, by ALEXANDER DUNLOP (page 16), the dangers and difficulties of the project which was then announced, were pointed out. But regarding the culpability of those who may have been parties to a proceeding the impropriety of which cannot be too strongly condemned, we shall withhold further remarks until we can obtain the fullest information as to the origin of this expedition, the instructions given to the officers in public service, and the results which have involved already a lamentable loss of life, an useless waste of time and force, and, as we have reason to suppose, an unjustifiable interference with the only practical means of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion, by obtaining comparative surveys of all the other and more approved lines.

The unanimous judgment of the Court of Appeal in Equity was delivered on Wednesday, in the Court of Chancery, in Lincoln's Inn, reversing the decision of Vice-Chancellor STUART, in the case of the "Sea Fire and Life Insurance Company, and the Joint-Stock Companies' Wind-up Act, *ex parte* GREENWOOD." The case was looked upon with great interest by parties holding shares in joint-stock companies which had been registered, as the decision of the VICE-CHANCELLOR had limited the liability of each individual shareholder to the amount of his subscription. We stated the facts very fully when we laid before our readers the judgment of the VICE-CHANCELLOR, which proceeded on the assumption that the registration of the deed of the company, in which the parties to it had limited their liability to the amount of the shares, was notice to all parties contracting with the company; and that, in fact, the terms of the agreement between the partners were in effect embodied into all the contracts which the company subsequently made with strangers. In other words, that the members of the company having, by their registered deed, agreed between themselves that no person should be liable beyond the full amount of the number of shares which he held, that third persons dealt with them subject to that stipulation, and could not recover debts due to them by the company from any shareholder who had paid up his shares in full.

In our observations on this decision at the time it was delivered, we remarked that if affirmed on appeal, and not reversed, it would have a sensible effect on the law of partnerships and joint-stock companies; that, in fact, the VICE-CHANCELLOR would have judicially superseded legislative interference, so long and anxiously expected on this important subject. The decision of the VICE-CHANCELLOR has been, however, reversed by the full Court, without calling on the counsel who opened the appeal to reply, and the law now stands precisely as it stood before Vice-Chancellor STUART delivered this bold and startling, but we are now bound to assume, erroneous judgment. Mr. WORDSWORTH, in the last edition of his admirable *Treatise on Joint-Stock Companies*, which we have lately reviewed, thus lays down the state of the law in reference to companies formed under the Registration Act—"It would appear that the liability of a shareholder in a company constituted under this statute (7 and 8 Vic., c. 110) does not differ from that of a shareholder in a company at common law, for the provisions of the statute appear not so much to contract or limit the liability of shareholders, as to prescribe a course of procedure to the creditor, directed primarily against the funds and property of the company, and secondarily against the shareholders, with powers to the latter, if they shall have paid the money, to obtain reimbursement from the several persons who were shareholders at the time at which execution is issued against the shareholder who may have paid in the first instance" (p. 92), and the recent decision establishes this to be the present state of the law.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in delivering judgment on the appeal, in the first instance completely relieved the official manager from any imputations which had been cast upon him; and, in dissenting from the doctrine laid down by Vice-Chancellor STUART, stated that the Court could not agree with him on the broad question of the liability of the shareholders. His Honour's judgment proceeded on the assumption that there was in the deed a clause, providing that under no circumstances, whether the company prospered or failed, should any member of the company be liable beyond 10 per share—that was a very strong assumption, because it militated against all the doctrines of partnership, as hitherto understood in this country. Whether the principle was a right or a wrong one, was a matter then under the consideration of the Legislature, but the law, as it at present stood, could not be disputed—that every person engaged in a partnership, was liable, *solidarily*, as they said on the Continent, for everything. That liability did not depend upon the persons dealing with them having notice or not, for it made no difference whether the creditor knew what arrangements the partners had made amongst one another; their rights were rights intrinsic of any such arrangements; and, therefore, notice was wholly immaterial. If the deed of partnership were hung up in a shop, and it contained a provision—"Notice is hereby given, that it is agreed that none shall be liable for more than 100l."—it would, said the LORD CHANCELLOR, make no difference; for how could a person know whether they were liable or not. He might trust them to the amount of 500l., but they might already have incurred debts with other persons to the extent of 1000l.; and, therefore, how was it possible for him to ascertain the extent of their liability? Whether there ought to be such a limited liability was not the question; for the Court had only to enunciate what the law then was, which was, that such notice would be of no avail at all. That was the law in common partnerships; and although joint-stock partnerships might differ from them in some respects, they agreed with them in the main. They certainly differed in this important respect, that in ordinary partnerships, one partner, acting within the scope of the partnership, could bind the firm, but such was not the case in joint-stock partnerships. Independently of the Joint-Stock Act, joint-stock partnerships, consisting of a number of persons, too numerous to act as an ordinary partnership, exercised many of their functions solely through the means of directors; but, on the other hand, it had never been suggested that, independent of the Act, partners could absolve themselves from the ordinary liabilities of a partnership, *quoad* third parties, because they were very numerous. Lord ELDON had frequently doubted whether such extensive companies were not in themselves illegal, from the very great difficulties they imposed on third parties of enforcing their rights against them; it was, however, idle to speculate on this point, for the wants of a growing and wealthy community had forced them into existence. But this extent had never been contemplated, that partners could enter into arrangements to absolve themselves from liabilities without the circle of their own deed; and although shareholders did not possess some of the privileges of ordinary partners, they could not absolve themselves from liabilities to third persons. So stood the case, independently of the Act of Parliament, which was passed in consequence of very many bubble companies which were started to entrap the unwary; and it was, accordingly, intended by it to make it unlawful to enter into such companies without some security against imposing on the credulity of mankind—namely, by prohibiting the receiving of subscriptions without having first given public notice of the object of the company, and obtaining a certain number of persons to join it.

Amongst other requisites of the Act was a deed, showing the terms of the partnership, before a certificate of registration could be obtained. After that the company was empowered to carry on business until dissolution, but not so as in any way to restrict the liability of any of the shareholders under any judgment, decree, or order for payment, that should be obtained against such company. But the clauses of the Act did not affect the liability to creditors at all, for the Legislature had not only not exempted shareholders from their ordinary obligations as partners, but in order that there might be no mistake upon the subject, had enacted that they should remain as they were before. The CHANCELLOR then expressed his concurrence in the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the case of SMITH v. THE HULL PLATE GLASS COMPANY, which seemed to place the matter upon its proper footing—viz., that persons knowing that there was a company formed, with directors to carry on the business, had a right to suppose they carried it on as ordinary persons conduct such business, and were all liable. The other members of the Court concurred; and Lord Justice TURNER, in his judgment, intimated that the VICE-CHANCELLOR

had misconceived even the terms and effect of the registered deed. He referred to the clauses, and stated that they merely gave the directors full authority to contract debts on the part of the company, provided that they did not exceed the usual period of credit, and the customs of trade; and, therefore, within those limits the shareholders must be taken to have given power to the directors to contract debts on their behalf, and they could not afterwards contravene or repudiate that authority. So far as the deed was concerned, it was executed by all the shareholders merely *inter se*, operating upon the parties to it, and upon those alone, and there was nothing in the provisions of the Act to restrict the liability of the shareholders. The judgment of Vice-Chancellor STUART was accordingly reversed, the original order of the MASTER directing the call to stand, and the official manager to have the costs of both hearings out of the fund.

The fact of the existence of large and most valuable deposits of gold in Wales is receiving almost daily confirmation. Through the courtesy of Mr. T. READWIN, we have had the opportunity of inspecting some specimens of ferruginous quartz from the Clogau Mountain, containing gold in abundance—not only visible, but in prills and threads of a size, and to such extent, that it is evident the stuff is very rich and highly valuable. The parties interested have obtained the gold on most advantageous terms—a standard rental of 30l. a year, and the royalty on gold and other minerals alike, at 1-12th only. One of BERDAN'S machines will be complete, and at work, in another week, and we expect in an early Number to be enabled to inform our readers of some extraordinary results.

The subject of the re-modification of the "reformed" (?) Patent Law is now being energetically brought before the public. The NATIONAL PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ASSOCIATION held an adjourned meeting at the Black Bull Hotel, Holborn, on Wednesday evening last (Mr. DUNCAN in the chair), for the purpose of considering the advisability of petitioning the QUEEN on that branch of the Patent Laws as relates to the Colonies, under the recently established Legislative enactments on the subject. Although by the present law the inventor has obtained great advantages under the system of *provisional* protection, which may be obtained for 10l., or less, for England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Channel Islands, one very important part of the old patent right has been struck away—that of including the colonies in the patent. In fact, as matters now stand, no provision is made for obtaining patents for the colonies in a systematic and inexpensive manner; but it is necessary to prepare separate series of documents, and to go through the same forms for each colony, being 50 in number, involving an amount of time, trouble, delay, and expense, which few patentees will have the temerity to incur or experience. Further, the very short period of six months fixed for the term of provisional protection is not sufficient to enable a person to perfect his invention and, if required, to raise capital for its working. This will be better understood, when we state that in practice two weeks are lost at the commencement, and probably eight at the end of the period, by regulations made by the Commissioners, actually reducing the period to about three months and a half. Mr. CAMPIN and Mr. CURTIS addressed the meeting at length, forcibly dwelling on the anomalous state of the law, especially as related to the colonies. The latter gentleman particularly interested the meeting by a statement of his own experience. Having been engaged as a manufacturing engineer in Trinidad, he had devised a railway, formed from the rough timber of the forest, with rollers for wheels, exceedingly well adapted for all new countries, which he was desirous of patenting. He had undertaken the Herculean task of specifying for the whole 50 colonies, and he believed it would cost him at least 2000l., besides great delay and suspense, which he declared, for the most promising invention, he would never again be the victim of. The petition to the QUEEN set forth that many inventions were peculiarly applicable to the colonies, but that the present Commissioners refused to name any colony in Letters Patent, and prayed that HER MAJESTY would be graciously pleased to direct that such colonies as could by their constitution legally be so, should be included in all Letters Patent for the United Kingdom. Resolutions were passed, authorising the committee to obtain signatures to the petition and its presentation, and that the present law of partnership, as regards patented inventions, required alteration.

With a more just and liberal spirit of legislation, enactments so incongruous would not have been suffered to encumber the statute-book; and we can only conceive that there still exists among a certain class a desire to perpetuate the existence of those useless places, and vexatious fees, which have so long pertained, not only to the Patent Office, but to every other department of that abyss of chicanery, legal infamy, and ruin—the Court of Chancery. The little kingdom of Belgium has just set an example, which it would be no disgrace to Great Britain, in some measure, to follow. The Chamber of Representatives have just passed a law, establishing a new code of patent rights, under which patents of invention or improvements will be granted, without previous vexatious forms of examination into the risks of the applicant, for the whole kingdom, and without guarantee as to the reality, novelty, or merit of the invention, or the exactness of the specification. The patent for any discovery or improvement, which can be cultivated as an object of industry or commerce, will continue in force for 20 years, excepting where the patent has previously been taken out in foreign countries, in which case it will only last for the original period. The fees on the obtaining of a patent are payable annually, in advance—10 francs for the first year, 20 francs for the second, 30 francs for the third, and so on consecutively, until, for the 20th year, the tax will be 200 francs. The omission to pay the tax renders the patent void. The law gives the patentee power to prosecute for infringement, and to recover the profit derived from all articles manufactured. The whole appears a well-defined piece of legislation, entirely void of complexity; and although we are far from asserting its details could by any possibility be adopted to the letter in this country, there is much in the principle which might be advantageously brought into practice here. We shall again return to this important subject.

With the greatly increased demand which at the present moment exists for bituminous coal, a demand which is increasing to an extent which bids far greatly to exceed the supply the question as to how far anthracite can be employed to advantage for domestic, engineering, and manufacturing purposes, becomes of the utmost importance. In another column will be found an interesting communication on the subject, from Mr. M. RICHES, of the Copper Falls Mine, Lake Superior, who has doubtless had the best of opportunities for forming an opinion on its capabilities and economy. The writer shows that anthracite coal is successfully employed in the United States for every purpose for which fuel is required; and, as we have on several recent occasions in our remarks on this description of coal, suggested that the present was a most favourable opportunity for introducing the anthracite of Wales and Ireland, we would again call attention to the subject, and recommend a careful perusal of the communication.

In another column will be found the report of the first annual meeting of the MOUNT CARBON COAL AND IRON COMPANY, from which it will be seen that, notwithstanding the association at its outset had some difficulties to contend with, through diligence, perseverance, and economy, they have been surmounted; and although the shares have for some time past stood at a depreciated rate in the market, this has not arisen from any misrepresentation on the part of the directors as to the value of the property belonging to the company, but solely from those extraneous circumstances which, during the last six months, have agitated all departments of the Stock Exchange, and everything in sympathy with it.

The Mount Carbon Company have now commenced the development of their property, and as soon as their working plant is in active operation, it is difficult to calculate to what extent their business may increase. When it is estimated that they can deliver coal at Cincinnati for 5s. 3d. per ton, the average price there being 15s. 9d., some idea may be formed of the profit to be realised. In the summer and autumn of last year, in that town alone, coals were fetching over 35s. per ton. The coal fields in the neighbourhood of the Ohio, and round Pittsburgh, have, by the application of capital to their development, advanced in value within the last five years from 100 dollars to in some instances 400 dollars per acre. The proximity of a coal field likewise increases the worth of the property near it. The association are now at work on a 5-feet seam of excellent coal, situated on a hill. By means of an inclined plane, the loaded waggons will descend, and throw the coal into the boats and barges in the river beneath, at the same time the empty waggons can be raised for fresh supplies; so that mining operations will be carried on at a comparatively easy cost. It has been stated, that next year the city of Cincinnati alone will require about 400,000 tons of coals, and when we calcu-

late the vast increase of population daily taking place in all the American cities, as well as the numerous factories and industrial establishments which are being constructed, situated, as their estate is, on a tributary which empties itself into the great Ohio, thus commanding the growing villages and towns of the Mississippi valleys, there is no fear but that the company will find markets for their produce as soon as they can raise it; and in fact, even at this present period, the actual supply is much below the demand.

The energy displayed by the directors of the Mount Carbon Coal and Iron Company agreeably contrast with the supineness and inaction, to say the least of it, which has been displayed by several companies formed to mine in America: they professed to search, not for a useful mineral, but a precious metal, and as yet, with the exception of glowing descriptions, no results have been arrived at, but continued disappointments.

Our object is not here to discuss the merits of the gold mining adventures. We are glad to see that in America there is an opening for honest and legitimate speculation; and whatever may be the market value of the shares, from the lucid accounts transmitted, there is no question but the investment is *bona fide*; and as soon as fully in play, will not only pay its expenses, but return handsome dividends to its proprietors. We know that some time since the association was under a cloud; and we trust when the day of triumph comes, the shareholders will not forget the persons whose indefatigable exertions have caused a property with a dubious character to assume a prominent and honourable position.

It has always afforded us satisfaction in being instrumental in bringing under the public notice the mineral wealth of the Sister Isle. Several companies have at different periods been projected for the purpose of developing its resources, but we have seldom had one brought before us which appears to afford more reasonable or well-grounded hopes of success than a company whose prospectus appears in our columns of this day, as the BAXTON SULPHATE OF BARYTES AND COPPER MINING COMPANY. The company is formed, and a portion of its capital subscribed, for the purpose of more efficiently working the barytes mines on the Earl of BAXTON'S estate, in the county Cork, where a few private individuals have, with very limited means, raised nearly 3000 tons of a perfectly pure article, within a very short period. The directors, who are well-known as business men, appear to have gone into the undertaking with a full knowledge of its value, derived not only from the reports of the mining agents who have inspected the property on their behalf, but from their own personal inspection, as, previous to deciding on bringing the undertaking before the public, a deputation of three directors satisfied themselves as to the correctness of the reports made to them. This is as it should be, and there cannot be a doubt that such a fair and honourable course of proceeding will inspire due confidence in the minds of the shareholders. The following is an extract from the report of the deputation of the directors:—

"That they have great pleasure in reporting their entire satisfaction at the condition of the mine and its workings, which confirm in every respect the reports hitherto made upon the mine and prospects of the company, a conclusion arrived at not merely from their personal inspection, but also from the assistance rendered by the captains and miners who accompanied them. That they found the workings of the mine in full operation, the water having been pumped out to enable them to ascertain, as far as possible, the extent of the barytes, and from the best means they have of forming an opinion they can confidently assert, that there is an unlimited aggregate of the article, and of a very superior quality, in the mine. Having made diligent enquiries as to the market for the sale of barytes, are fully impressed with a belief that a good market may be found for any quantity. That a mill and premises should be erected, without loss of time, to manufacture the barytes into powder, and that one or two vessels of 100 tons each should be purchased to convey the articles so manufactured into a proper market for sale, which they entertain no doubt will realise the profit stated in the prospectus."

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

MARCH 9.—The commercial transactions of the week have been characterised by caution, the natural consequence of the war in which we are engaged, and the export returns for the last month, which have recently been published. Although the demand for many articles made in this district for the army and navy has given an impetus to some trades, the general demand from the ordinary sources of consumption has not been as extensive as heretofore, and increased caution is now rather the order of the day. The export returns, to which I have alluded, certainly show a very considerable falling off in the quantity of sheet and bar-iron sent out of this country during the month of February; and were it not for the extraordinary aggregate demand on the market, so large a diminution must have been sensibly felt. The quantity, however, required during the last two years has been so large, and the present demand so much greater than in former years, that we are not easily affected by a partial falling off. Indeed, so little was it felt, that I do not know one furnace forge on hand which has been less worked, or likely to be so for some time to come. I mentioned a fortnight ago that we were anticipating brisk orders for iron from France, and I understand some of them have arrived for sheets and bars, and found their way into this district. The demand for America continues encouraging. The home trade alone seems to be giving way under the pressure of circumstances.

In the coal trade the demand keeps ahead of the supply, notwithstanding the great falling off in the consumption for domestic purposes, and prices remain unaltered. It is to be regretted that the malleable nail casters have struck for an advance of wages, and are now out in this town, and the strike will, in all probability, extend throughout the district. This trade has been exceedingly brisk during the last few months, and the men now avail themselves of the demand to procure a rise of wages, which the masters say they cannot afford to give. The men belonging to Messrs. Nevill, Marshall, Healey and Son, Davis and Fiddian, Francis and McDonald, are out; a sharp controversy has commenced between them and the masters; on one side it is contended that at present prices the men can earn from 30s. to 35s. and 40s. per week, after paying their boys, and other charges; whilst the men maintain that they can not earn such high wages, and that the present price of provision renders an advance indispensably necessary. So stands the quarrel, which is not likely to be speedily settled, as the men have thrown themselves on the public for assistance. The rule-makers are also in an unsettled state. They have been on strike, and are appealing also to the other trades of the town for support. These unfortunate differences are so much the more to be regretted, as it is strongly hinted that the determination of the Government to remove the manufacture of fire-arms from Birmingham is in some degree to be attributed to the apprehension they are under lest the men should unfortunately strike for wages, if the orders were issued for the town, and leave the work undone, at a moment perhaps, of great emergency. The proposals of the masters to the Ordnance have not been accepted, and it is yet doubtful whether they will. If these wretched strikes could be prevented, what a serious impediment to the progress of trade would be removed.

With reference to the general hardware trade of the town and neighbourhood, all the reports which reach me are, I am happy to say, favourable, although there is evidently more caution observed in sending goods out of the country than heretofore; but, on the whole, there is no lack of spirit. As an indication of the feeling by which the manufacturers of the "toy shop of the world" are actuated towards our new ally, the Emperor of the French, I may, perhaps, not inappropriately notice the efforts being made to manifest the respect entertained towards him for his straightforward conduct towards England in the present eventful crisis. Messrs. Allen and Moore, the celebrated medalists, are preparing a splendid medal, designed to celebrate the union now happily subsisting between France and England. The soldiers of the two nations are represented in the most perfect harmony with each other, and prepared for an amicable union with the common enemy of the peace of Europe. A proof has been forwarded to the Tuileries; and, if approved of, thousands will, no doubt, find willing purchasers in this country.

I had to day an opportunity of inspecting the result of a still more disinterested feeling of respect towards the Emperor, on the part of another of our manufacturers. Some time since Mr. J. C. Onions, one of the most extensive bellows-manufacturers in the kingdom, and who is the head of an establishment founded upwards of 200 years ago, became the purchaser of a portion of the trunk of the willow-tree under which Napoleon Bonaparte was accustomed to recline at St. Helena, and under which he was buried. Mr. Onions also became possessed of a portion of the shaft of the tree, and conceived the idea of having a pair of bellows made of the willow and other wood, for presentation to the Emperor of the French. Suitable designs having been prepared, the workmanship, principally consisting of elegant and appropriate carving, was executed under Mr. Onions's superintendence, and the whole finished with admirable taste, regardless of expense, and reflecting infinite credit upon the spirited proprietor of the works. Arrangements have been made for the transmission of the bellows to the Emperor; and it is not improbable but that a similar compliment will be paid to the Empress of the French.

MALLEABLE IRON CASTINGS.—The production of malleable iron in the form of cast metal direct from the moulds, has conferred many advantages in various branches of iron manufacture. It is rendered tough, more homogeneous, and is treated with much greater success under the action of the forge, lathe, or file. Several plans have during the last 20 years been adopted, the most general, we believe, being annealing the metal by heat; but a patent has recently been taken out by Messrs. Robertson and Co., of Fleet-street, as a communication, for an improved method of producing the malleable metal at one operation. The iron employed may be either scrap, wrought, bars, or plates, cut in small pieces; it is to be melted in small crucibles covered in, and to the iron is added from 1/2 to 1 per cent. by weight of charcoal, or other carbonaceous matter, 1 per cent. of manganese, and 1 per cent. of muriate of ammonia. This mixture is kept melted for about three hours, cast in chill moulds, as railway wheels, or other similar large castings requiring great strength, and subsequently turned, hammered, or forged, as may be required.

THE TORBANE HILL COAL.—Dr. Cobbold, Conservator of the Anatomical Museum of Edinburgh University, in the course of a lecture on the structure of the leaves of plants, took occasion to explain the nature of the scientific dispute regarding the celebrated Torbane Hill mineral. He said that the prevalent idea regarding coal, or its most popular scientific definition, was "an opaque mineral inflammable substance, exhibiting throughout vegetable structure in its mass when viewed under the microscope." This, he maintained, the Torbane Hill mineral did not. Coal cut in one direction showed round cells with a nucleus—out in the other direction it showed longitudinal fibres. Thus the Torbane Hill mineral does not show, as in whatever direction cut, it exhibits the same appearance—an appearance at first sight similar to the coal cut in the first way indicated, but on careful examination, no appearance of either nucleus or cell wall could be detected in the cell-like appearances. Scientifically considered, he would consider the substance to be a shale, charged with inflammable matter.

BY JOHN CALVERT, ESQ.

Bryu-Aur is a marked site for antiquaries: on it is a little mound, within a few yards of the place where the lode was worked, composed of porphyritic stones, forming a conical heap; near it are remains of cromlechs

THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—Since the introduction of galvanic electricity to practical telegraphic purposes, its wonders have continued to excite the utmost interest and astonishment, and we are to consider this extraordinary discovery in its infancy, as developed by human manipulation, instructive information of its progress in every detail is of the utmost importance to society at large. In the years 1850 and 1851, Dr. Laurence Turnbull, Lecturer of Technical Chemistry at the Franklin Institute, Pennsylvania, delivered a course of lectures on this subject, and its kindred branches of science, which received the marked approbation of the committee of instruction of that useful institution, and finding there was no work in the English language on the electric telegraph, determined to write one on the subject, which has just been published by Messrs. Trubner and Co., of London. After a long and successful career, the author has acquired a profound knowledge of the physical suggestions with regard to insulation, and protection from the effects of lightning. There is also an appendix, containing several important decisions and laws relative to telegraphic business and patents. The author has availed himself of many important facts from the works of De la Rive, Walker, Breguet, Jones, and Highton, and also of much valuable matter published in the *American Telegraphic Magazine* and the *National Telegraph Review*. After tracing the history of telegraphic communication, from the first suggestion by Dr. Hooke, recorded in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1684—the semaphores in actual practice by the English and French until late years, the author arrives at the period when galvanic electricity was first developed for the purpose, and traces the progress of that agent to the present time. In this interesting review we have the names of Schumacher, Vorzleman De Haer, Smith, Bain, Morse, Sturgeon, Henry, Oberst, Faraday, Saxton, Page, Stehner, Ampere, Feshner, Schilling, Gauss and Weber, Taquin and Eytzhausen, Clark, Cooke and Wheatstone, Steinheil, Brett, House, Vali, Alexander, Davy, Mason, Anyot, and some others. We have then a description and history of the submarine telegraphs already in existence, and such as are projected, and a list of telegraphic patents from 1817 to 1853. We can see some interesting statistics on the progress of the electric telegraph in the following table. We find that in the United States, there are three lines completed and at work 24,375 miles, employing only 51 lines of wire; in Canada, 983 miles; Great Britain, 2226 miles; Prussia, 1709; Austria, 1053 miles; Saxony and Bavaria, 720 miles; Tuscany, 180 miles; Germany, 2000 miles; France, 750 miles; while in Holland, Italy, Spain, Russia, Mexico, Cuba, Valparaiso, India, Australia, Texas, and California, progress is making for the development of the system. It will be seen by these returns how miserably behind the other states of Europe France is. This is owing to the jealousy and fear of the Government, and the telegraph being under the control of their army, and the business done by signals, which is a very inferior mode. The tariff is too high, and the little that has interested in the progress of this beautiful and extraordinary science, the work will prove undoubtedly a rare attraction: it appears to fill up an hiatus which has long existed in the list of scientific works, and is finished in a style which will render it an ornament to any library.

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APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS AND PROTECTION ALLOWED

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

ham-street—Improvements in the modes or

VALVE REGULATORS FOR STEAM-ENGINES.—The great desirability of having complete command over the steam-engine at every point of working, and also of securing such a mode of construction as shall keep the cylinders free from air, dust and other impurities, which not only produce great friction and retard its operation, but greatly injure the metallic surfaces, are facts of which every engineer is aware. Among the numerous improvements which have been made in these arrangements we have now to notice a valuable plan, recently patented by Mr. W. Huxley, of Newcastle, near Whitby, having reference to the construction of the mechanism connected with the valves of engines, for the purpose of remedying these evils, and varying the extent of the opening of the port for the admission of steam to the cylinders at the termination or commencement of the stroke of the piston, cutting it off at that period requisite for the work the engine has to perform, preventing the admission of steam to the cylinders, and the ingress of air through the exhaust port, admitting the steam to the cylinders to stop the engine, and prevent it from running in a contrary direction, and regulating the opening slides or valves by the engine governor, to cut off the steam at any part of the stroke, and to regulate the regularity of the speed of the engine—the steam being, in all cases when admitted to the cylinders, the same velocity as that in the boiler. As diagrams of the drawings accompanying the patent would occupy too much space in our columns, we proceed to give as lucid a description as possible in their absence. To each cylinder of the engine on the main shaft there is a circular regulator, fitted with slide bearings, which cause it to slide on guide-rods, fitted on the same shaft, on which is fixed an eccentric. There is a rod for transmitting motion from the regulator to a rectifying double lever, having a curved groove of radius equal in length to the valve-rod, which is fitted to the curved groove in the lever, in the center of the groove. The other end of the rod for transmitting motion is connected to the valve spindle to regulate the opening of the cylinder. A single rod is required to retrograde, the rectifying double lever may be superseded by an engine lever. This description applies to a horizontal cylinder engine, but the invention may also be applied to a marine engine; the principal points of difference in the arrangement are, that instead of the regulator being placed on the main shaft, it is attached to a second shaft, carrying a toothed wheel, gearing with, and receiving motion from, a corresponding wheel fixed on the main shaft. Attached to the auxiliary shaft is a sector, which gears with an endless screw on a shaft, driven by bevelled wheels on a sector, which governs. In working an engine on this principle, it may remain at the starting point, until set in motion by the steam being admitted to the cylinder at the commencement of the stroke, steam port full open about 1/2 cent. of the stroke of the piston, and cut off at about 94 per cent. The valves are adjusted to give more lead without altering their travel. By shifting a regulating lever, on the double rectifying lever any amount of cut off may be obtained, and in order to have more or less expansion, it is only necessary to move this regulator on a graduated scale, according to the amount required. Whatever number of cylinders an engine may have, it requires the same number of eccentrics and regulators, excepting when two or more are acting simultaneously. In marine engines the regulator may be directly applied to the main shaft, and supersede the hand gearing, as applied to a horizontal engine. The claims for the patent are applicable to the engine worked by air, or steam, or fluids, for the preventing the admission of air, or other impurities, matter, into the cylinders through the exhaust port; and for the application of steam, air, or fluids, to any cylinder, or cylinders, of steam-engines, to act on the pistons, to retard, stop, and hold the engines, as occasion may require.

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LANELEY, CARMARTHENSHIRE.

VALUABLE COAL MINE IN FULL WORKING, with the PLANT, MACHINERY, OFFICES, and APPURTENANCES, estimated to produce a REVENUE OF £4000 PER ANNUM.

MESSRS. TOPPIS AND SON have been instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, near the Bank of England, on Wednesday, 22nd March, at One o'clock, that VALUABLE PROPERTY, known as "THE LANELEY COLLIERY," one of the anthracite collieries clustered around the Annar Valley, and is situated at CWM AMMAN, in the parish of BARRY, Carmarthenshire, on the south side of the Llanelli Railway, and is nearest of any importance to the Port of Llanelli. It consists of ONE SEAM OF COAL, called the "TRIGLOIN" seam, comprising 320 acres, of which about 14 acres only have been worked, and the remainder is estimated to produce 707,623 tons of coal, yielding a net annual profit of £4500 for 20 years. The mine is in excellent working condition, and possesses all necessary appliances for working the coal. The whole of the PLANT, MACHINERY, and APPURTENANCES, will be included in the purchase.

Adjoining this property are TWO OTHER COAL FIELDS (equally valuable), which can only be worked by means of the present level, and may be secured at a small rental. Printed particulars, with maps, may be had of the overlooker of the works at the colliery; of Mr. Stephen Camp, solicitor, 34, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; at the Mart; and of Toppis and Son, 16, St. Paul's Church-yard.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE AND MINES IN HINDLEY, NEAR WIGAN.

MR. JNO. MACKIE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, 16th of March, 1854, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Bird's-Eye-Hall, in Hindley, in the county of Lancashire, subject to such conditions of sale as will then be produced, TWO MESSAGES OR DWELLING HOUSES, COTTAGE, BARN, SHEDS, STABLE, COACH HOUSE (with hay-lofts), and several CLOVES OF LAND, situate at Castle Hill, in Hindley, containing, with the sites of the buildings, about 25 acres of the large Cheshire measure, and now occupied by Mr. John Mackie and others.

The estate is freehold of inheritance; it adjoins the turnpike-road, distant three miles from Wigan, seven from Bolton, and about 400 yards from the Liverpool, Manchester, and Wigan district mines, which are highly valuable for quality and thickness, and numerous also. The surface contains thick beds of good brick-clay and sand, and several closes are bounded by streams and springs of water, and good buildings, fronting public roads, well calculated for the supply of works requiring steam or water power. Mr. John Grime, registrar of births, &c. (who is resident on the premises) will give every information he can respecting the same, if requested by persons desirous of purchasing, and will wait on any appointment by such persons at his residence, to show a plan (by Mr. Whittle) of the estate and colliery workings of part of a mine gotten, also a copy of the borings to the next workable mine, also written statements of the opinions respecting the mine, and the value of the same, and the same, when opened in management, &c. of proving, letting, and working the various mines of most of the principal collieries lying in Ince, Hindley, Aspull, and various other districts.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a very valuable and extensive COPPER MINE, situate in one of the richest mineral districts in the county of Cornwall, held for a term of 21 years, at 1-18th days. The mine and gossan, which are abundant, have been severally assayed, and found impregnated with gold and silver to an unusual extent.—For particulars, apply to T. S. Edgar, 18, Adelaide Chambers, Gracechurch-street, City.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY, the SETT of the NORTH WHEAL BULLER, or GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS MINE, situate near Buth, Cornwall, with the steam-engine, materials, &c., in one lot. Apply at the mine, to Capt. William Sincove, or Jno. Haye, Esq.; or to E. V. 3, Clayton-square, Liverpool.

EAST DELABOLE OR BEENEY SLATE QUARRY.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE WHOLE OR PART OF IT. This can be worked for slate over an extensive tract of land, being about two miles long, and one mile wide, situated in the parish of St. Just, near Boscawen, Cornwall. It has been opened in several places, and found to be very promising. Easily worked, and at moderate terms. A quantity of slate of superior quality is now on the spot.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. Stephen Nichols, or Mr. J. H. Davey, the proprietors, Medrose, near Cameford, Cornwall.

SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY.—In consequence of the extraordinary demand for slate goods, the OWNER of a valuable QUARRY in one of the best slate districts in the county of Merioneth, now working on a small scale, wishes to MEET with a COMPANY with a moderate capital to work the same on a large scale.—Apply to David Howell, Esq., solicitor, Machynlleth, or Mr. David Duns, Aberystwyth, North Wales.

COAL-FIELD AND LEAD MINE IN AYRSHIRE.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE the COAL in the Marquis of Ailes' lands, in the parish of COYLTON, and five miles from Ayr. The extent of the field is above 400 acres, the whole of which is believed to contain several seams of coal similar to what is now being wrought in the adjoining estates of Sundrum and Dronagan. Ironstone has been found in the lands. The line of railway from Ayr to Dalmeilston, now in course of formation, passes near the lands, and can be connected with them by a branch, which will be entirely within Lord Ailes' property. Also, the LEAD in Lord Ailes' lands, in the parish of KIRKMICHAEL, about two miles of the village of Dalrymple, near to which the Ayr and Dalmeilston Railway Company will, it is expected, have a station.

For further information, application may be made to Messrs. Hunter, Blair, & Cowan, W. S., Edinburgh; John Geddes, Esq., mining engineer, Edinburgh; or Thomas Dykes, Castle Maybole; all of whom will show specimens of the lead ore.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—A VEIN of this superior COAL, of the finest quality, showing a face of 6 ft. thickness, has just been struck at about 80 fms. depth. The colliery is situated on one of the Estates of Milford House, with access to water-carriage from a wharf belonging to the same proprietor, and within one mile and a half of one of the proposed stations on the South Wales Railway, now in rapid formation between Haverfordwest and Neyland, the terminal point on Milford Haven. Parties with competent capital to work the same may receive every information, and terms, on application to Messrs. JOHN HARVEY and Sons, Ltd., Agents, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.

IRON AND COAL MINES IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—A Bill having been brought into Parliament to limit the liability of partners with respect to mines, and to the probable increase in particular, and the coal will continue in great demand, and even increase for years to come, the VENTURER, as a preliminary step, is induced to OFFER, to be VIGOROUSLY WORKED, on the most perfect system (the iron into bars, rods, sheets, &c.), about SEVENTY ACRES, through which the Trent and Mersey Canal passes, and about 100 yards distant the North Staffordshire Railway. The mines are worked approximately to its boundary, which abuts upon one of the most rapidly increasing towns in the kingdom, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. Its declivity from the Trent in the direction of both canal and railway, and also of one of the tributary streams forming the Trent, contains valuable means (if rightly applied) for commencing drainage of the iron. The estate is thickly settled by mineral engineers as containing many mines, and some of them as the thickest and richest ores in the locality.—Address, by letter only (under the hand of principals, their solicitors, or agents-in-chief), Mr. PEASE, the Trieries, Tunstall, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

IRONSTONE.—TO BE LET, an EXTENSIVE FIELD of IRONSTONE, within 4½ miles of the Port of Whitby, and connected by railway with the Whitby Branch of the York and North Midland Railway. The field of stone contains three bands, amounting together to upwards of 20 feet in thickness. Each of the bands have been opened out, and the working may be commenced without outlay of capital. Parties desirous of securing a command of ironstone will find this an opportunity rarely to be met with.—Proposals in writing for leasing the mine may be addressed to Mr. H. S. Walker, Woodlands, near Whitby, Yorkshire.

ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART.—LEICESTER SQUARE. The public are informed, that this INSTITUTION will be OPENED on SATURDAY, the 18th March. Hours of Exhibition.—Morning, Eleven to Four; Evening, Seven to Ten. Saturdays, 2s. 6d.

MATHEMATICAL CLASSES AT THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, NOW IN OPERATION.—At the close of each Course a VOLUNTARY EXAMINATION will TAKE PLACE for pupils who may desire to obtain Certificates of Proficiency. Fees, One Guinea per month. For particulars, apply to the secretary.

MR. W. T. RICKARD, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST (Member of the Chemical Society of London, and Assayer of Copper and the Precious Metals, by special appointment of the Government of Chili), MERCHANTS' ROOM, LLOYD'S; and CHEMICAL WORKS, REGENT STREET, MILE END ROAD. INSTRUCTION given in ASSAYING and ANALYSIS to a limited number of pupils. Gentlemen intending to visit the gold countries would derive great advantage from a few practical lessons.

ASSAYING AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—MR. NEWTON SAMUELSON (Certified Pupil of the Royal College of Chemistry, London, late Assayer at Messrs. F. and W. Pott & Co., lead, silver, or smelters, and manufacturing chemists, Millwall, London) begs to inform merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists, and others, that he has ESTABLISHED HIMSELF at LIVERPOOL as an ASSAYER and ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. Assays of ores and minerals, analyses of guano and other manures, of soils, acids, and alkalies, accurately conducted on reasonable terms. Laboratory, 3, Hackin's Hey, Dale-street.

ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, &c. Annual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies. All enquiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above.

OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTORY OF MINERS' UNDERGROUND HAT CAPS.—E. CORK, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, is at all times prepared to execute UNLIMITED ORDERS for MINERS' UNDERGROUND HAT CAPS, which he is sending to all parts of the globe, adapted to every climate.

NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY SHARES IN THE CROW HILL SILVER-LEAD MINE, IN THE COUNTY OF CLARE, IRELAND.

MR. C. WARTON is directed by the Committee of Management, pursuant to the regulations of the company, to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Wednesday, 15th March, at Twelve, in 19 Lots, NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY FORFEITED SHARES in the CROW HILL SILVER-LEAD MINE, in the county of Clare, and parish of Cloney. The prospects are rapidly improving, and the workings are inexpensive. The shares will be sold free of call.—Particulars may be had at the Mart; of Mr. Robert Smith, secretary, 23, Bucklersbury; and at the offices of Mr. C. Warton, 38, Threadneedle-street.

ONE THOUSAND SHARES IN WHEEL FORTUNE, AT SOUTH TAWTON, IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

MR. C. WARTON is directed by the Committee of Management, pursuant to the regulations of the company, to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Wednesday, 15th March, at Twelve, in Lots, ONE THOUSAND FORFEITED SHARES in the WHEEL FORTUNE COPPER, LEAD, AND TIN MINES, in the parish of South Tawton, in the county of Devon. £1 per share has been paid.—Particulars may be had at the Mart; at the offices of the company, 1, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street; and of Mr. C. Warton, 38, Threadneedle-street.

DESIRABLE SPECULATION OR INVESTMENT IN THE VERY PROMISING TIN MINE KNOWN AS EAST WHEAL REETH.

MESSRS. JAMES WHITE AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Office of the Company, No. 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 16th March, 1854, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, in Lots, by order of the Committee of Management, without reservation, TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR (1000th) PARTS, or SHARES, in the EAST WHEAL REETH TIN MINE, situate in the parish of Uny Lelan, Cornwall, adjoining the celebrated Wheal Reeth, which has returned many thousands of pounds in dividends. The sum of £148s. has been paid upon each share, and by the application of a little further capital, no doubt can be entertained of an early return, and a prospect of permanent dividends, as the fine quality of the tin ore at surface gives strong evidence of the rich character of the lodes.—Particulars may be obtained at the offices of the company; and of the auctioneers, 1, Union-court, Old Broad-street.

VALUABLE MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 21st March inst., at Eleven o'clock a.m., at the CONSOLIDATED MINES, Gwennap, Cornwall, the following very valuable MATERIALS:—viz., ONE 65 in. cylinder ENGINE, complete, 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 7½ ft. in shaft, with three boilers, steam and feed pipes.

Several pairs of 6 and 7 in. faggotted rods, 6 plates, 1½ in. melmel rods. Several pairs of faggotted caps. Several wrought-iron pins. 2 balance-bobs, cast-iron, with boxes. 2 wood balance-bobs. Several matching-pieces, 12 in., 13 in., and 14 in. bores. Several fathoms of iron air-pipes. Smith's tools, bellows, and various. Several tons of wrought and cast-iron, and a great many tons of old boilers. Several water-wheels, from 18 ft. to 40 ft. diameter. Several wood cisterns. Several shaft rollers. Several pairs of pump yokes. And sundry other articles.

THE GWYDIR SLATE AND SLAB WORKS, NEAR PFESTINIOG, NORTH WALES.

MR. LEIFCHILD is instructed by the Proprietors to OFFER, for PUBLIC SALE, at Garraway's, on Wednesday, March 29, at Twelve for One, the above well-known, important, and highly valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, which offers a finer and more certain investment for capital than many others in the principality. The quarry is advantageously situated, by the side of the excellent road from Ffestiniog to Llanrwst, in the parish of Dolwyddelan, in the county of Carnarvon, and the workings commence on the level of the road, in the south-eastern face of the mountain, into which they extend in a north-westerly direction. The vein increases rapidly in height and width as it advances. The space at present wrought out is about 130 ft. long by 57 ft. wide, and the height of the metal from the road is 62 ft. The depth "from grass" is considerable. The slate, which is bluish gray, and of undoubted first-rate quality, lies well for working, as the joints which are of great length are at right angles with the cleavage planes. The buildings are all new, and are most substantially built; there is a large manufactory, containing 14 sawing and planing tables, with tramways from the quarry to the tables and to the dressing-sheds and bank, the whole being worked by a powerful water-wheel, 36 ft. in diameter, with a belt continuously beyond the limits of this quarry, and the best test of the quality of the slates and slabs is the fact that they are readily sold as fast as they are manufactured, at the best Bangor prices. The whole concern is in first-rate working order, and there is immediate capability for making 50 tons per week, with a monthly increase of 10 or 15 tons more. The slates, when made, are carted to Trefriw Quarry, at a cost of 3s. 6d. per ton, which will be much lessened by the construction of one or two lines of railway, which are now before Parliament. The quarry is held from Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, of Gwydir Castle, on a long lease, at a nominal rent. The improved and daily increasing demand for slates and slabs, both at home and for the colonies, renders this property a most safe and profitable investment of capital, more especially as no outlay is required except for the actual getting and making of the slates. Particulars and conditions of sale, with a plan of the works, and also reports from mineral surveyors, may be had of Mr. Leifchild, who is fully authorised to treat for the property by private contract.—London, 62, Moorgate-street, Jan. 15.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—FORGE, ROLLING, AND SLITTING MILL, AT BRADLEY, NEAR BILSTON, WITH POSSESSION IN JUNE NEXT.

MESSRS. E. AND C. ROBINS, WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Swan Hotel, in Wolverhampton, on Wednesday, the 29th day of March, 1854, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, all those commodious and valuable WORKS, situate at Bradley, near Bilston, in the county of Stafford, now in the occupation of Messrs. G. B. Thorneycroft and Co., consisting of an excellent FORGE and MILL, the former worked by a steam-engine of nearly 50-horse power, and the latter by one of 80-horse power, with CONVENIENT OFFICES, WAREHOUSES, and STABLES, and TWO DOWN-GRINDING-HOUSES, suitable for the residence of managers. The forge has a single camming with one hammer, but the engine is capable of working two hammers at the same time; and the mill is suitable for slitting and rolling every description of manufactured and malleable iron. The entire works are constructed on the best principles, and are in perfect order and working condition, and may be entered upon on the 15th day of June next. The entire premises contain about 2½ acres of freehold land, and about 1½ acre of leasehold land, for a term originally granted for 99 years, but which will expire on the 20th day of July, 1869 (the reversion being vested in Sir F. E. Scott, Bart., and the Lady Emily Foley), forming the works bounded on the west by the Birmingham Canal, on the north by the same canal, and on the east by the canal of the vendors, and on the south by the public road, leading from Sedgley to Birmingham, by Great Bridge.

And also a PLOT OF LAND, containing about 3½ acres, leasehold under the same title, situate on the opposite side of the branch canal (and which will be sold with the property for the purpose of affording convenience for depositing spoil), together with the four cottages erected thereon. The mines under the last-mentioned plot of land will be reserved. Those under the remainder of the property, both freehold and leasehold, and under a small portion of the adjoining land, consisting of the new mines and a large portion of the thick coal and ironstone, and the whole will be sold with the property. A commodious Canal Basin forms part of the premises, and the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, and the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railways pass within a few hundred yards of the property. According to the terms of the above-mentioned lease for 99 years, the leasees are entitled within a stipulated period before the expiration thereof to remove all buildings and fixtures erected thereon. Messrs. G. B. Thorneycroft and Co., by the terms of their agreement for tenancy, are to remove such of the machinery and fixtures as have been erected by them, and to leave such as belong to the vendors, as nearly as possible of the same value as was put upon the same in an inventory, and valuation taken, thereon at the commencement of the tenancy, paying or receiving compensation for any difference in such value; and the purchaser will, accordingly, be required to take the vendors' interest in such fixtures and machinery at the amount of such valuation. As to the machinery belonging to Messrs. G. B. Thorneycroft and Co., it is understood that they will be ready to enter into fair arrangements with the purchaser for taking the whole or portion at a valuation.

Detailed particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, will be ready in a few days. Mr. John Dunning, the agent of the vendors, resides near the premises, and will arrange with the tenants for allowing the same to be inspected, or to Mr. William Rowntree and particulars, apply to Mr. J. H. Muddock, solicitor, Chester; Messrs. Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, 41, Bedford-row, London; or to Messrs. Wagstaff, Marsh, and Barratt, solicitors, Warrington.

MESSRS. THOS. WINSTANLEY AND SONS, WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 5th day of April next, at One o'clock in the afternoon, at the George Hotel, Dale-street, in Liverpool (if not previously disposed of by private treaty, of which due notice will be given), all those extensive and newly erected ALKALI WORKS, now in full operation, belonging to Messrs. M. Steele and Son, situated at Prestatyn, in the county of Flint, midway between Mostyn and Rhyl, on the north by the sea, near to the entrance of the River Dee. The quantity of land, which is freehold, is about eight acres, and extends along the waterside, the works occupying about two acres. The works stand about 300 yards from the Prestatyn station of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and from the railway they have a siding and branch, by which they are supplied with coals, and other materials; and on the sea-shore, which is immediately in front of the property, are a harbour and quay, connected with the works by a tramway, with an engine on the quay for loading and discharging quantities of goods can be discharged and loaded in one day. The works are fitted up for the manufacture of soda ash, about 60 tons of which are produced weekly, and they are capable of great extension. The plant consists of SEVEN LEADEN VITROL CHAMBERS. A new chimney, 200 ft. high, built by Messrs. Holme, together with the necessary complement of furnaces and evaporating pans. TWO STEAM-ENGINE-HOUSES, and TWO MILLS, WAREHOUSES, SHEDS, STABLES, COUNTING-HOUSE, and WORKMEN'S HOUSES; also two large and commodious COTTAGES, with a garden to each, for the manager, &c., and a powerful and never-failing stream of water passes through the works. All the buildings are of the most substantial kind, and the property is in complete working order. The place would be very suitable for iron shipbuilding, boiler making, or other purposes requiring extent of ground, and ready access and transit by sea and railway; in either of these ways the property is within 2½ hours' reach of Liverpool. A purchaser will be liberally dealt with in regard to terms and time of payment, or two-thirds to three-fourths of the purchase-money may remain at interest for a term of years, if desired. Applications to be made in Liverpool to Messrs. M. Steele and Son; Messrs. Thomas Winstanley and Sons; Messrs. Joseph Fry and Son, or to Mr. Holden, solicitor, 3, York-buildings, Dale-st.

TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR SOLD, a valuable TRACT, containing all the well-known VEINS of ANTHRACITE COAL and IRON MINES of the county of GLAMORGAN.—For further particulars, apply to "D. E. F." Post-office, Neath.

ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY COMPANY.—SIXTH CALL OF ONE POUND (making £9 paid up).—The Board of Directors of this company beg to inform the shareholders that a CALL of TWENTY-FIVE FRANKS, or ONE POUND, per share has been decided upon, which will be PAYABLE on the 24th day of March next. The payments can be made in London, at the bank of Messrs. Masterman and Co., 33, Nicholas-lane; in Brussels, at the bank of Messrs. Mathieu and Son; in Paris, at the bank of Messrs. Martineau, 18, Rue de Provence; and in Rotterdam, at the bank of Messrs. Ezéchiel and Son.

It is necessary that the certificates held by such shareholders as may be desirous of paying to the London bankers of the company be produced at the offices, 16, Cannon-street, City, five clear days before the date of payment. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be charged on all arrears of call.

By order of the Board, RIXON AND SON, Solicitors to the Company. 11, King William-street, London, Feb. 21, 1854.

ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY COMPANY.—PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—Notice is hereby given, that INTEREST, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum for the half-year ending March 31, 1854, will be RECEIVABLE on and after the 1th of April next, on the amount paid up (£9) on the shares in this company.

The certificates must be left at the offices of the company, 16, Cannon-street, City, seven clear days previous to the delivery of the interest warrants.

The amount of interest payable on the respective certificates is as follows:—
On a certificate of 5 shares £9 15 11
Ditto 10 ditto 1 11 10
Ditto 20 ditto 3 3 8
Ditto 50 ditto 7 19 2

Shareholders who have paid up the whole amount, are entitled to interest at the above rate (£5 per cent. per annum) upon £10 shares.

By order of the Board, RIXON AND SON, Solicitors of the Company. 11, King William-street, City, Feb. 21, 1854.

ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY.—NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.—The first section of the railway from Antwerp to Oudenbosch, comprising two-thirds of the main line, being so far completed as to open for traffic in May next, the Directors hereby give notice to those shareholders whose CALLS are in ARREAR, that the necessary measures will be forthwith taken to FORFEIT such SHARES, in the manner prescribed by the statutes of the company, as granted by the Dutch and Belgian Governments.

The works of the remaining sections are far advanced, and nearly the whole of the rails and rolling stock, and other materials, purchased and delivered, so that the opening of the entire line may be confidently expected in the course of the ensuing autumn.

By order, RIXON AND SONS, Solicitors to the Company. 11, King William-street, City, March 10, 1854.

CORNWALL RAILWAY.—EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING. March 3, 1854.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The secretary read the advertisement convening the meeting, the chairman and directors explained the object of the meeting, and the reasons which induced them to issue the circular, dated the 13th of February, 1854, and such circular having been fully considered,

It was resolved:—That this meeting is of opinion that the plan proposed in the said circular of the 13th of February, 1854, to apply to Parliament in the present session for a bill for authorising, with the consent, and at the option of each proprietor, the division upon certain terms of each of his shares into two shares, and for making provision with respect to the surrendered and forfeited shares of the company, will be highly beneficial to the interests of the undertaking, and do authorise the directors to make such application to Parliament as will enable them to carry it into effect.

A rough draft of the proposed bill to Parliament having been submitted to the meeting, It was resolved, That this meeting approves of the outline of the bill now laid before it, and authorises the directors to proceed therewith, and to make such alterations or modifications therein as they may deem desirable, or to assent to such alterations as Parliament may consider necessary.

(Signed) MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Chairman, Esq., seconded by Lord Hugh Vane, Lord Vivian. The proceedings of the meeting having terminated, on the motion of E. C. Marriott, Esq., seconded by Lord Hugh Vane, Lord Vivian, the chairman and directors for the courteous manner in which he had conducted the business of the day; and to both him and the directors for the great attention they had bestowed upon the business of the company. W. H. BOND, Sec.

CORNWALL RAILWAY.—Proceedings at the ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY MEETING, 3rd day of March, 1854.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report of the directors, and the accounts for the half-year ending 31st December last, having been read,

The following resolutions were passed:—That the report of the directors and the accounts now presented be received and adopted.

That the declaration of forfeiture and the forfeiture of the 5267 shares of £20 each, numbered and set forth in the resolution passed by the directors on the 23rd December last, and declared forfeited by the resolution passed on the 23rd February last, be and are hereby confirmed, and this meeting doth hereby order and direct such shares to be sold or otherwise disposed of, in such manner and upon such terms as to the directors may seem.

That this meeting hereby approves of and consents to the purchase from the South Devon Railway Company of those portions of the Devonport branch authorised by the Cornwall Amendment Act, 10 and 11 Victoria, cap. 72, to be constructed by this company, and the South Devon Company, which branch commences at the Tavistock-road, in the parish of Stoke Damarel, and terminates at the south side of Stonehouse Mill Creek, and which portions of such branch before mentioned have been constructed by the South Devon Railway Company—whereby this company will obtain a continuous line to the Plymouth station of the South Devon Railway, and will be enabled, under mutual arrangements between the two companies, to use the said station as and for the terminal station of this company; and this meeting authorises the directors to take all necessary measures to complete the purchase and transfer of the said branch.

That Mr. Michael Williams, M.P., Mr. Robert Were Fox, and Mr. John Vivian, who retire by rotation from the direction, be re-elected directors of the company.

That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Mr. George Jones, for his past services as auditor.

That Mr. R. R. Broad, be elected as auditor of this company.

(Signed) MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Chairman.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Resolutions passed at a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, the 10th of March, 1854.

C. LOCOCK WEBB, Esq., in the chair.

Resolved:—That the report of the Committee of Management, as read, be adopted and confirmed, and that the same be printed for the use of the shareholders. That the meeting approve the steps taken by the committee for the vigorous prosecution of the works, and the committee be hereby empowered to take all such measures as they may deem fit in furtherance thereof; and that the committee be hereby further specially empowered to make all such financial arrangements as in their absolute discretion they may deem necessary or expedient, and for that purpose to raise monies, either on the security, or by the sale (on such terms as the said committee may deem fit), of the whole or any part of the unissued shares of the company, or otherwise, as the committee in their absolute discretion may think advisable; but that no shares be sold by the directors at less than par, until notice be given by advertisement, offering the same to shareholders whose names shall for the time being be inscribed in the cost-book.

That the appointment of Mr. Robertson, on the terms mentioned in the report of the Committee of Management, be and is hereby confirmed.

That all necessary powers be given by the trustees of the company to Messrs. Robertson, Bassett, and Thompson (or to any two of them), as the committee may think advisable and expedient.

That the report of Messrs. Biggood, Fullerton, and Henry, in the matter of Mr. Armistead's claim, referred to them, be and is hereby approved and adopted.

That this meeting approve the steps taken by Jos. Thompson, Esq., the chairman of the company, with respect to the proceedings against Mr. S. H. Armistead and others, and hereby authorise and require him to prosecute the suit on the part of the company.

The meeting was then made SPECIAL, to confirm certain alterations and amendments in the cost-book, agreed to at a special general meeting, held on the 13th of July, 1853.

Resolved:—That this meeting confirm the amendments and alteration of the cost-book rules and regulations of the said company, agreed to at the special general meeting of the shareholders, held on the 13th July, 1853.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Joseph Thompson, Esq., the chairman, and the directors of the company, for their zeal and attention to the interests of the company.

That the foregoing resolutions be advertised in the daily papers.

C. LOCOCK WEBB, Chairman. 17, Gracechurch-street, London, March 10, 1854.

NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of EIGHTPENCE per share, being at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the full paid-up capital of the company, will be PAID to the shareholders on or after Tuesday, the 11th day of April next.

All scrip receipts must be lodged at the office for registration, in order to entitle the proprietors thereof to receive the dividend.

Notice of the dividend and copies of the accounts and report will be sent to the registered shareholders.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 12th day of April next. By order of the Committee of Management, JOHN TAYLOR and SONS, Managers. 6, Queen-street-place, Thames-street, London, March 7, 1854.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—MR. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Deputies' Registry, 156, Strand.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE.—The undersigned is able to TRANSACT BUSINESS in most of the successful and promising MINING UNDERTAKINGS, and has FOR SALE the following SHARES:—

10 Devon United, £2. 50 Treanall, 7s. 6d. 290 Stoke Clims. West, £½. 50 Cornbarn, 7s. 10 Wheel Edward, £2½. 20 Hemerdon, 15s. 6d. 300 Northampton, 4s. 100 W. Wh. Arthur, 6s. 6d. 20 Wheal Albert, 4s. 20 Sordridge, 4s. 10 Arthur Consols, 5s. 6d. Inney Consols, £3. 10 Little Dale, 10s. 6d.

N.B. Low-priced shares in other mines of good promise, subject to small periodical calls; and impartial advice given as to their merits when required.

Transfers of shares, or post orders, can be remitted with safety, as the undersigned pledges to restore all monies without deduction where no business is transacted, and to send back all transfers for which no market can be obtained.

Letters addressed (post paid) to CHARLES GURNEY, mining commission agent, No. 4, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street, London, will meet attention.

DOVER LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
IMPROVEMENT WORKS.
The Board hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from any person who may be willing to CONTRACT for COMPLETING the CONSTRUCTION of certain BRICK SEWERS, LAYING STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, CAST-IRON MAIN PIPES, and CAST-IRON WATER PIPES; BUILDING TWO ENGINE BOILER HOUSES, a COILING FOND, a COVERED RESERVOIR, and a STAGE; SINKING PUMP WELLS, and OTHER WORKS.
The contract will be made after the 7th day of March next at the Old Town Hall, Dover, where a copy of the quantities, and forms of tender, may be obtained on payment of 3s. each copy.
Further particulars will be given at the offices of T. W. Kammell, Esq., engineer at the Local Board, 4, Trafalgar-square, London. Tenders must be sent in before the 1st day of March next. No tender will be entertained unless it be made upon the printed form.
By order, THOMAS BAKER BASS, Town Clerk.
Dated Feb. 25, 1854.

COLLEGE OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE.
NEVILLE HALL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
ANALYTICAL OFFICE AND LABORATORY under the DIRECTION of Dr. THOMAS THORNTON and Mr. E. J. G. BLOWELL, assisted by Mr. W. CROWDER.
THE LABORATORIES ARE OPEN DAILY, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., where instruction is given in every branch of Analytical Chemistry, and Chemical Research.
For Twelve Months, £32 10s.
ANALYSES AND ASSAYS OF NATURAL AND MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS, such as Ores, Soils, Waters, Gases, Metals, Coal, Artificial Manures, Alkalies, &c., made on moderate terms, and the commercial value estimated when required.
INVESTIGATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS FOR IMPROVING MANUFACTURING PROCESSES carried on in conjunction with the proprietors.
A COURSE OF ONE HUNDRED LECTURES ON GENERAL CHEMISTRY delivered during the Winter Session at the College of Medicine in connection with the University of Durham, to which the laboratory students have free admission.

BERNARD'S GOLD MACHINE, EXPERIMENT, AND REDUCTION COMPANY.—The operations hitherto carried on at the Windermere, and now suspended, owing to the want of accommodation, will be continued on a LARGER SCALE, as soon as machines can be erected at the new site, now in preparation, at LETTS' WHARF, COMMERCIAL ROAD, SOUTH SIDE OF WATERLOO BRIDGE, where every facility will be afforded for conducting experiments and reducing gold ores. The new works will be under the superintendence of a competent manager. A laboratory will be attached, and there will be chemical assistants constantly present during experiments.
All applications for experiments or reduction to be made at the office of the Company, Cornhill, where every information will be given and appointments made. The wharf from this date; and samples now lying at the City-road Works will be moved to the new premises without expense to the owners, on payment of the fees experiment.—17, Cornhill, March 6, 1854. F. A. CATTY, Manager.

ORE CRUSHING.—CAUTION.—I hereby CAUTION all persons MANUFACTURING, USING, AND SENDING, without special license from the PATENT OFFICE, any MACHINES for the purpose of CRUSHING, PULVERIZING, AND AMALGAMATING mineral and other substances, in which BALLS OR SPHERES ARE USED IN CONNECTION WITH, OR MOVED BY, A REVOLVING PLATE OR PLATES, or any other machine hitherto made, and which he guarantees will, in some having been secured to me through, and in the name of, my agent, C. J. SELL, under various modifications, by Her Majesty's Letters Patent for England of the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 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PERKES'S PATENTED MACHINERY FOR THE REDUCTION OF ORES.—GOLD QUARTZ COMPANIES, MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS, REQUIRING MACHINERY FOR WORKING AUERIFEROUS AND OTHER ORES, are respectfully informed that the PATENTED MACHINERY, invented by the undersigned, will operate upon more quartz per day, and at a less cost, than any other machines hitherto made, and which he guarantees will, in some having been secured to me through, and in the name of, my agent, C. J. SELL, under various modifications, by Her Majesty's Letters Patent for England of the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 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725th, 726th, 727th, 728th, 729th, 730th, 731st, 732nd, 733rd, 734th, 735th, 736th, 737th, 738th, 739th, 740th, 741st, 742nd, 743rd, 744th, 745th, 746th, 747th, 748th, 749th, 750th, 751st, 752nd, 753rd, 754th, 755th, 756th, 757th, 758th, 759th, 760th, 761st, 762nd, 763rd, 764th, 765th, 766th, 767th, 768th, 769th, 770th, 771st, 772nd, 773rd, 774th, 775th, 776th, 777th, 778th, 779th, 780th, 781st, 782nd, 783rd, 784th, 785th, 786th, 787th, 788th, 789th, 790th, 791st, 792nd, 793rd, 794th, 795th, 796th, 797th, 798th, 799th, 800th, 801st, 802nd, 803rd, 804th, 805th, 806th, 807th, 808th, 809th, 810th, 811st, 812th, 813th, 814th, 815th, 816th, 817th, 818th, 819th, 820th, 821st, 822nd, 823rd, 824th, 825th, 826th, 827th, 828th, 829th, 830th, 831st, 832nd, 833rd, 834th, 835th, 836th, 837th, 838th, 839th, 840th, 841st, 842nd, 843rd, 844th, 845th, 846th, 847th, 848th, 849th, 850th, 851st, 852nd, 853rd, 854th, 855th, 856th, 857th, 858th, 859th, 860th, 861st, 862nd, 863rd, 864th, 865th, 866th, 867th, 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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phylack	£2 16s	£22 1/2	23 1/2	£10 5 0	£0 16-Jan., 1854.
5000	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2	2	1 1/2	0 1 6	0 16-Feb., 1854.
2000	Angleson Coal Company	4	4 1/2	—	0 10 0	0 2 0-Nov., 1852.
1234	Ballewidden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	9	—	12 5 0	0 3 0-Jan., 1854.
5000	Bar Holes, Worthen, Salop	17 13s. 6d.	3	—	0 10 0	0 10 0-April, 1853.
5000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	25 1/2	9	9	5 11 6	0 6 0-Feb., 1854.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcubrightshire	5	3	1 1/2	0 5 0	0 2 6-July, 1853.
124	Boswoldin and Walsall Castle	5	20	—	0 3 0	0 2 6-July, 1853.
300	Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 1/2	34 1/2	5	275 5 0	7 10 0-Feb., 1854.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	5	—	0 5 0	0 5 0-June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	74 17s.	21 1/2	—	1 8 0	0 4 0-Sept., 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	13	88	—	225 10 0	2 0 0-Nov., 1853.
256	Conford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	22	24	—	—
256	Conowdur (copper, tin), Camborne	20	140	140 145	47 0 0	4 0 0-Feb., 1854.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	150	—	25 0 0	5 0 0-Sept., 1853.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	430	425 430	367 0 0	9 0 0-Jan., 1854.
123400	Dhurood (copper), Ireland	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 3 0	0 1 8-Nov., 1853.
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gualva	5	6	—	55 0 0	— 1850.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257 1/2	100	—	873 4 0	3 0 0-Feb., 1854.
2800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	14 0s.	2 1/2	—	0 6 6	0 1 6-April, 1853.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	92 1/2	—	4 0 0	2 0 0-Jan., 1853.
124	East Head (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	205	—	235 10 0	2 10 0-Feb., 1854.
84	East Head (copper), Illogan	125	60	—	840 0 0	—
128	East Wheal Ross (silver-lead), Newry	59	140	—	22 0 0	10 0 0-March, 1852.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	5 1/2	12 1/2	—	0 5 0	0 5 0-Feb., 1854.
200	Eyan Mining Company, Derbyshire	3 1/2	15	—	1 13 4	0 10 0-Dec., 1853.
494	Flower Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	—	399 13 0	1 10 0-Aug., 1850.
14	Foxdale, Isle of Man	1204	4000	—	6138 11 5	160 0 0-Dec., 1853.
320	Ditto (New Shares of 25s. each)	10	10	23 25	0 8 0	0 8 0-Dec., 1853.
5715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	2 1/2	3	3	1 0 8	0 3 3-June, 1853.
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	4 1/2	16	—	22 0 0	5 0 0-Sept., 1850.
1024	Gomaneva (copper), St. Cleer	12 1/2	12	15	0 7 6	0 7 6-Dec., 1852.
25000	Great Onslow Consols, Camelford	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0-June, 1852.
18750	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 10 0	0 4 3-Oct., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	155	—	166 10 0	5 0 0-Nov., 1853.
1024	Herodsford (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	8 1/2	—	2 5 0	6 7 6-Dec., 1853.
5000	Hington Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 1/2	14	13 1/2 14 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0-March, 1854.
1000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	25 5	5	—	25 0 0	— Feb., 1844.
1000	Illogan (copper), near Tipperary	11	7	—	3 0 0	0 5 0-Sept., 1852.
76	Jamais (lead), Mold, Flintshire	37 13s. 6d.	20	—	380 0 0	5 0 0-March, 1851.
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland	1	3	1/2	0 1 6	0 1 6-Sept., 1853.
786	Kirkcubrightshire (lead), Kirkcubright	9 1/2	3	—	1 10 0	0 5 0-Sept., 1853.
20000	Lackamore (copper), Tipperary, Ireland	1	3	1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0-July, 1853.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1300	—	0 2 0	0 2 0-Aug., 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	36 4s.	2 1/2	—	1035 0 0	2 0 0-April, 1853.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	183 1/2	212 1/2	—	126 5 0	5 0 0-Nov., 1853.
6000	Mack Valley (copper), Caradon	47 10s. 6d.	5	—	0 2 6	0 2 6-May, 1853.
5000	Mermaid Hills (lead), Somerset	3 1/2	2 1/2	—	0 10 0	0 10 0-May, 1853.
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	2 1/2	1	—	1 11 0	0 2 6-June, 1853.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	16 1/2	—	9 2 0	0 10 6-Jan., 1854.
15000	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllŷn	1	1 1/2	—	0 2 6	0 1 3-Nov., 1853.
470	Newtonarcs Mining Company, Co. Down	50	70	—	31 0 0	2 0 0-Jan., 1854.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2	303 0 0	5 0 0-Feb., 1854.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	150	—	249 10 0	4 0 0-Sept., 1853.
6000	North Wheel Bassett (copper, tin), Illogan	nil.	8	—	2 16 0	0 5 0-Jan., 1854.
5000	Far Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	9	—	23 6 0	0 10 0-July, 1853.
590	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 1/2	15	—	1 0 0	1 0 0-June, 1853.
160	Perran St. George (cop. tin), Perranzabuloe	21 1/2	32 1/2	—	1 15 0	0 10 0-June, 1851.
500	Phenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	30	730	—	240 0 0	10 0 0-Dec., 1852.
1000	Polberris (tin), St. Agnes	10	18	—	4 0 0	1 0 0-Dec., 1852.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20 1/2	17 1/2	13	20 14 0	0 10 0-Feb., 1851.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3 1/2	2	—	0 8 0	0 4 0-Jan., 1853.
23200	Borrington (lead), Snaibeach, Shrewsbury.	1	1	—	0 2 2	0 2 2-July, 1852.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2 1/2	32 1/2	300	302 0 0	12 0 0-Feb., 1854.
5000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerfearl	14 6s. 6d.	7 1/2	7 1/2	1 2 6	0 2 6-Jan., 1854.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16 1/2	135	125 135	69 0 0	4 0 0-May, 1853.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37	275	250 280	237 5 0	5 0 0-March, 1854.
1024	Spearake Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	8 1/2	—	8 8 6	0 2 6-Dec., 1853.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylla (copper, tin), Breage	3	6	3 4	0 17 6	0 7 6-April, 1852.
34	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125	—	888 0 0	8 0 0-Feb., 1854.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Veau (copper)	10 1/2	12 1/2	—	12 10 0	—
5000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beralston	4 1/2	1 1/2	—	4 11 0	2 0 0-Feb., 1853.
6000	Tincoft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	4 1/2	3 1/2 4 1/2	6 18 8	0 10 6-Feb., 1853.
1024	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	11 1/2	9 1/2	—	5 11 3	0 10 0-Dec., 1853.
572	Trellyn Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 1/2	30	1 1/2	1 15 0	1 0 0-Feb., 1854.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	330	330	4680 15 0	— 1818.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	7 1/2	13 1/2	—	402 10 0	— April, 1851.
120	Trevelkey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	48	—	259 10 0	2 0 0-Jan., 1854.
4086	Trewheta (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	23 1/2	5 1/2	5 5 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0-Dec., 1853.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	150	—	45 0 0	5 0 0-Dec., 1853.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	195	—	47 5 0	2 0 0-Feb., 1854.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8 1/2	3	—	2 2 6	0 5 0-March, 1851.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	280	—	241 5 0	7 0 0-Feb., 1854.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	35	34	22 0 0	2 0 0-Jan., 1854.
1024	West Wheal Darlington	12 1/2 18s.	4	—	0 5 0	0 5 0-Dec., 1853.
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper)	10 1/2 18s. 10d.	4 1/2	—	0 10 0	0 10 0-May, 1853.
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	9	31	29 32	1 5 0	0 15 0-Feb., 1854.
256	Wheal Brea (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	730	735	495 0 0	25 0 0-Jan., 1854.
256	Wheal Brewar (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	15	—	5 0 0	—
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	4	1100	1100 1125	441 5 0	40 0 0-Jan., 1854.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	120	—	3 13 8	2 5 6-March, 1853.
4280	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4 1/2 18s.	9 1/2	8 1/2 9 1/2	0 17 6	9 2 6-Feb., 1854.
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	9	—	5 0 0	5 0 0-1850.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	—	105	—	2387 10 0	8 0 0-Oct., 1853.
5000	Wheal Golden (sil. lead), Perranzabuloe	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 5 0	0 5 0-Sept., 1852.
6000	Wheal James (iron, copper), Roche	—	25 1/2	—	0 2 0	0 2 0-May, 1853.
510	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	nil.	22 1/2	—	1 10 0	1 0 0-Feb., 1853.
400	Wheal Lanyon (tin), Weymouth	34	—	—	26 0 0	2 0 0-Feb., 1854.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	125	—	202 0 0	6 0 0-Nov., 1853.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	3 1/2	34	—	26 15 0	2 0 0-Dec., 1853.
80	Wheal Owens, St. Just, Cornwall	70	520	—	133 13 0	12 10 0-Feb., 1854.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20 1/2	28 1/2	—	40 10 0	3 0 0-Sept., 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	290	290	246 10 0	10 0 0-Feb., 1854.
520	Wheal Treliway (silver-lead), Liskeard	8 1/2	38	35 38	41 10 0	2 0 0-Jan., 1854.
1024	Wheal Trevelyan (tin, copper), Gwineat	9 1/2	10	—	10 2 6	0 7 6-Jan., 1854.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	58	58 1/2	23 6 0	1 12 6-Feb., 1854.
15000	Wrysgan (slate), Peshing	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0-Oct., 1853.

FOREIGN MINES.

[illegible]

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES

	Rank	Last	Year	Present	1870-90	Rank	Last	Year	Present
19000 Adelaide Land and Gold Corp.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35000 Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
19000 Australian (cop.), S. Australia	6	6	1	2	6	6	6	6	6
6000 Barcelona Range,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75000 Brazil (copper), Brazil	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10000 Clarendon Consols, Jamaica	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70000 Gladbach (zinc) Rhenish Frus.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iberian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jamaica (copper)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kaiserstuhl, Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Liguanea & Gen. Min. Co. of J.a.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
60000 Linares, New, (lead, cop.), Spain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
58200 Louise, Rhenish Frussia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32000 Moteiteles (copper), Jamaica	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25000 Monarch Gold	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25000 Nassau (cop.), Rhenish Frussia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10000 National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	30	1	1	30	30	30	30	30
104000 North British Australasian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25000 Peninsular Mining Company	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10000 Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France	20	20	1	1	20	20	20	20	20
25000 Port Royal and St. Andrews	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10000 Rhine-Ruhr Mining Company	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
80000 Upper Canada (copper)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
100000 Worthing (cop.), Adelaide	12	12	1	1	12	12	12	12	12

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES

Scales.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Share.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.
1948 East Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	7	18	3%	5000 Round Hill, Salop	18	3
1024 East Ding Dong (tin), Madron	2	18	3%	4000 Rithney Wheel Buller (tin)	11	7
500 East Gunnuliford Junction (cop.)	1	18	3%	1500 Skidway & Blencathra, Keswick	11	7
1024 East Hammaning (tin)	1	18	3%	12000 Sortridge Consols	13	3
6000 East Kist Hill	1	18	3%	2000 South Cern Brea (cop.), Illogan	13	3
512 East St. Mary's W. Maude, Redruth	11	18	3%	256 South Chazotte, St. Agnes	3	3
9000 East Tamar (all-ld.), Beerferis	21	18	3%	5000 South Crenver (copper)	23	18
256 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	12	17	3%	4196 South Friendship Wheel Ann	25	3
4000 East Wheel Arthur	7	17	3%	2000 South of Scotland	2	3
1024 East Wheel Bedford, Tavistock	25	17	3%	2000 South Speed, Uly Helston	3	3
2048 East Wheel George, Walkham	3	17	3%	4996 South West Hill, Tavistock	3	3
512 East Wheel George, Walkham	3	17	3%	2800 South West Hill, Tavistock	3	3
4000 East Wheel Russell, Tavistock	23	16	3%	6144 St. Austell Consols	21	18
3500 East Wheel Vor (tin)	4	16	3%	128 St. Blazey Consols, St. Blazey	67	3
564 Eton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	15	3%	30000 St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	3
356 Eton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	15	3%	512 St. Michael Penkervil (tin)	2	3
1280 Esqair Lee, Llanfihangel-y-Croft	7	15	3%	999 St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	3
5000 Fat-work & Wh. Virtue, St. Col.	2	15	3%	1800 Swanpool, Budock	7	18
15000 Fron-lise and Craiglog (lead)	1	15	3%	2000 Tassan (lead), Ireland	1	3
12000 Gallit-Phith-Rhedyd (lead)	3	15	3%	4044 Tavay Consol. (cop.), near Tavistock	18	18
12000 Gurrell (lead), Flint	2	15	3%	6400 Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	3	3
2548 Guiton (copper), Wales	5	15	3%	10000 Tokenbury Consol. (cop.), St. Ives	3	3
2500 Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	5	15	3%	12000 Trannack and Rosense, St. Erth	7	3
2000 Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	12	15	3%	1024 Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	3	3
1243 Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	100	30	30	4096 Treburett United (lead), St. Teath	31	10
900 Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	1	20	21	600 Tregadock (lead), St. Teath	0	13
6750 Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1	15	3%	4096 Trebell Consol. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	2	3
4000 Great Cwrrach, Merioneth	25	4	3%	10000 Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor	1	3
30000 Great Crinins (copper)	1	15	13%	5000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
30000 Great Hewas United	1	15	11%	4000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
10000 Great Treveddow, Warleggan	2	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1024 Great Wheel Alfred, Phillack	28	32	31%	3100 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
5120 Great Wheel Baddern (tin)	2	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
200000 Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston	1	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1026 Gustavus Mines, Camborne	87	11	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
6000 Gwynallion (lead)	45	6	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
512 Hammaning and Croft Gethal	30	20	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
8192 Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock	2	16	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
10000 Haytor Consol. (copper)	4	14	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1590 Henneock (silver-lead), Henneock	16	5	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
5000 Holne Moor (tin), Ashburton	2	5	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
5000 Hope Valley (lead)	1	4	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
2048 Keston Tremayne (tin)	2	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1024 Kennegrey (copper), Breage	8	24	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
6000 Keswick (lead), Portiscale	2	25	11%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
3300 Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	4	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1698 Lammermoor Wheel Maria (cop.)	18	5	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1024 La Min (copper)	4	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
10000 Lanthorn (copper), Gwennap	4	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
6000 Langford and Baring	21	6	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1024 Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	3	6	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1200 Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crown	2	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
256 Lelant Consols (tin), Uly Lelant	65	20	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
4000 Loden United (lead), Cardigan	1	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
20000 Ludgvan Lease (tin), St. Ives	1	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1024 Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2	12	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
256 Meargeare and Trengunna (tin)	25	11	110	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
4096 Middleton (lead), snailbach	48	6	6	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1024 Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	5	6	6	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
6131 Mineral Court (tin), St. Austell	1	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
5000 Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leek	1	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
10000 Mollard (cop.), South Moulton	16	2	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1024 Mount Tiaek (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
5000 Nanteos and Penryn	15	7	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
4096 Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Breage	1	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1024 North Abrahm (tin), Breage	1	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
4096 North Britton Barra Barra	2	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1024 North Buller (copper), Redruth	2	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
6000 North Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1024 North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
2000 North Downs (copper), Redruth	1	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
2500 North Frances (cop.), Illogan	3	3	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
2000 North Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	1	15	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
21000 North Staffordshire Consols	1	1	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
2000 North Tamar (tin), Tavistock	1	1	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
10000 North Tawley and Cystanoe	46	7	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1200 N.W. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	9	7	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1024 North Wh. Robert, Walkhampton	7	9	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1000 North Wheel Trelawny	44	6	6% 7	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
12000 N. Wh. Unity (cop.), Gwin.	1	1	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
2000 Ockmont (cop., sil-lead), Devon	15	1	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
2048 Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	3	4	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
10000 Old Trevelter Consols	1	1	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
256 Old Wheel Brea, Illogan	4	5	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
2000 Orsedd (lead), Flint	2	1	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
12000 Parkwyn and Carwalick	1	1	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
10240 Pembroke & East Crinins (cop.)	5	5	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1500 Pengerig (lead), Carnarvon	4	1	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
5000 Pendarvas & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	2	1	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
5000 Penhale Consols (silver-lead)	3	6	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
128 Penmaen (gold), Merioneth	130	150	170	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
640 Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	6	10	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
2025 Penzance Consols	1	1	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1000 Peter Tavy and Tavy Consols	1	1	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
5000 Polgoar & Lanchester (cop., tin)	23	6	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
5000 Poltimore (cop., gold), Devon	1	1	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
2040 Porellis United (tin), Wendron	10	9	10	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
1024 Praed Con. (tin), Towadnack	1	1	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
4096 Pridaux Wood, Lullington	1	4	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
3072 Prince Albert, Perranzabuloe	2	2	3% 1%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
6400 Procter United (lead, antim.)	1	1	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
498 Raleigh, (tin, copper), Crown.	7	7	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
7000 Reeth Consolidated, Leeds	4	1	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
10000 Remy (copper), Lostwithiel	1	1	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
2000 Rhoswydyl & Bacheiddon (lead)	11	6	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
10000 Rinsey United (tin)	1	1	1% 3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
5000 Rocks and Treverbyn (tin)	5	16	4	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18
256 Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinnar	17	18	3%	10000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth	19	18

MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES.

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* Our object is to make the Share List correct: it must be obvious we cannot do so without the constant assistance of the Shareholders. We, therefore, earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or additions which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines, notices of meetings—in fact, any information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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